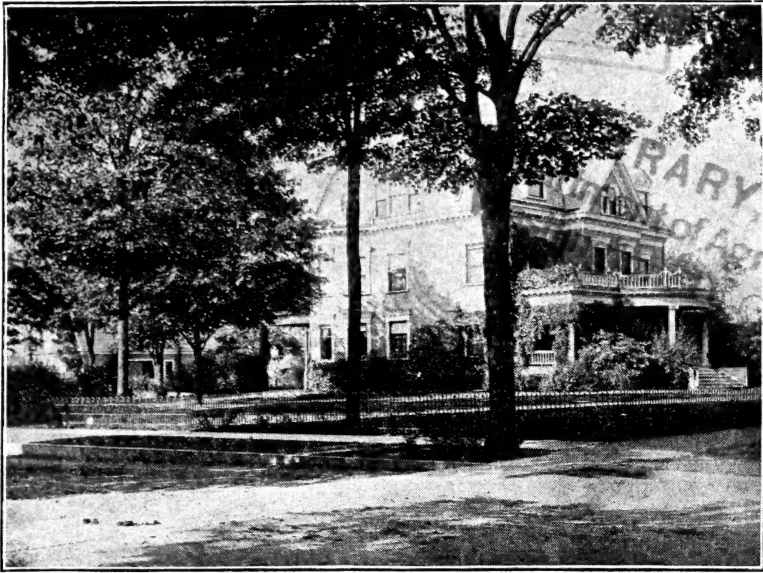


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

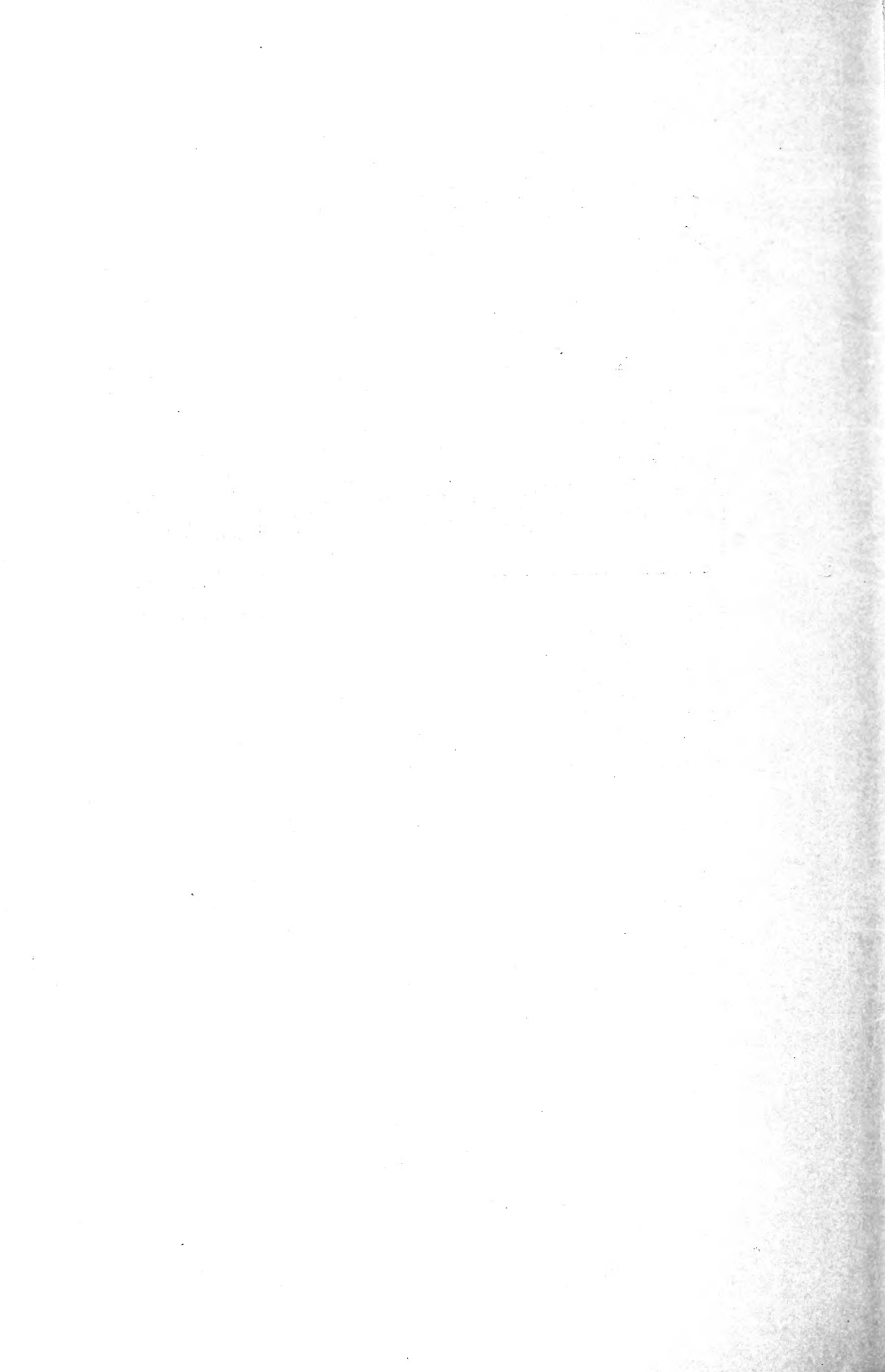


CULBERTSON RESIDENCE

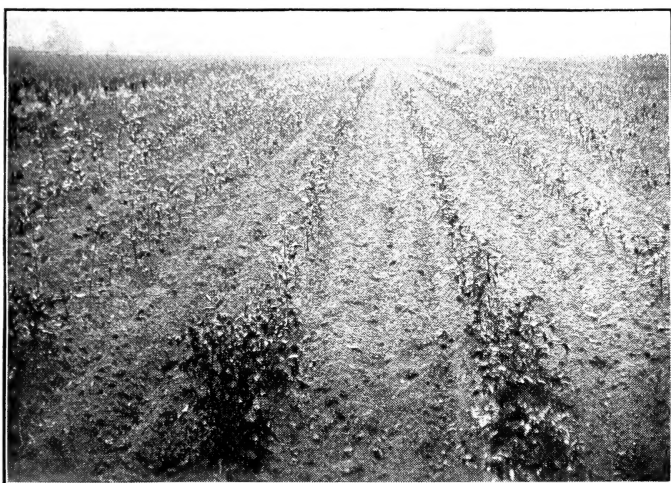
Pennsylvania Nursery Co.'s GUIDE

For Home and Commercial
Orchard Planters

Main Nurseries and Offices, Girard, Erie Co., Pa.
Branch Nurseries at Shermansville, Pa.



PENNSYLVANIA NURSERY COMPANY'S
GENERAL CATALOGUE
— OF —
NURSERY PRODUCTS
IN THREE PARTS



STARTING PENNSYLVANIA NURSERY COMPANY'S "HIGH QUALITY" TREES.
NOTE FINE LAND AND THOROUGH CULTURE.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—Tree Fruits and Small Fruits, Gooseberries,
Currants, Grape Vines.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs,
Vines, Hedge Plants, Roses, Paeonies, Hardy

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT—Transplanting Instructions. Spray
Receipts and Calendar.

GROWN AND FOR SALE AT OUR NURSERIES
GIRARD, ERIE CO., PENN'A.

PENNSYLVANIA NURSERY COMPANY



Cutting
scions
for
Pennsylvania
Nursery
Co's.
"High Quality"
trees from
Prize-winning
Orchard.
Only
fully developed
fruit wood
is used,
assuring
quality and
young-bearing
trees.

Snapshot
of usual
scion
cutting.
These scions
are mostly
water-sprouts
from young
unbearing
trees
whose
fruiting
qualities are
unknown.
They
cost about
one-tenth as
much as
the kind the
Pennsylvania
Nursery Co.
use.



The start of your peach trees. Planting carefully selected peach seed gathered from the southern mountains. Hand planting is expensive, but it enables us to discard every imperfect pit.

Some Things of Interest About Our Business

In the preparation of this revised edition of our General Catalogue we are so filled with gratitude to our thousands of customers for their generous patronage that our first expression must be one of thanks to each and everyone of them.

We have spared no pains nor expense to produce stock of the very Highest Quality and give every purchaser a square deal. The large increase in our business is proof to us that our efforts are appreciated.

We assure you that we will continue to serve you in an absolutely satisfactory manner and with our large, modernly equipped plant, we know we can please you.

OUR LOCATION.

Is the best in the United States—right on the shores of Lake Erie. The reputation of our soil and location is favorably known for the production of Nursery Products of the Highest Quality.

Some concerns far from the shores of Lake Erie try to make the claim that their stock is grown in the "Lake Shore District" or "Basin" hoping thereby to create a greater demand for it but they are too far removed to be materially benefitted nor do they have our wonderful combination of soils.

Every thinking planter now demands the very best type of tree that can be produced. Price is not the chief consideration. Our well-grown, carefully trimmed and cared for trees are the best for the Orchardist to plant. We aim to supply only the best stock at lowest prices consistent with goods offered and from the conservative planters who do not purchase on price alone we receive our largest orders. They fully know the advantage of our "High Quality" early-bearing products.

NOTE THIS.

Every department of our nursery is under the personal supervision of men financially interested in the business. This is vitally important. You know the average hired man or the man who only has a few dollars in a business will not take that careful, painstaking interest that the man will whose All is involved.

OUR SHIPPING FACILITIES AND STORAGE EQUIPMENT.

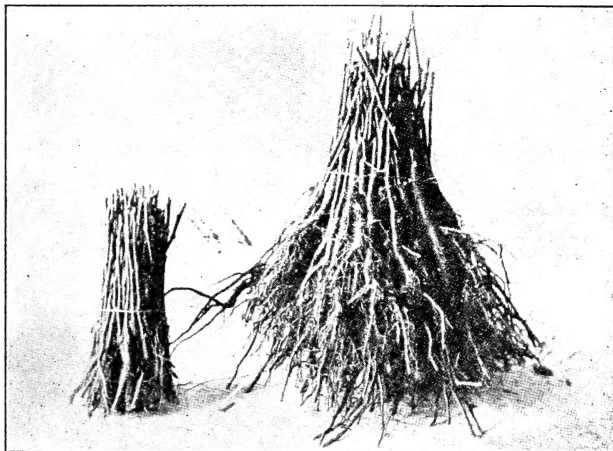
Are the very best. We have the leading railroads and express companies. Our large storage building is insulated by the most improved modern methods. The packing room is independent from the storage department, thereby eliminating unnecessary exposure of the stock while being packed.

PROPAGATION.

We aim to propagate from trees of the very Highest type of the respective sorts. At great additional expense we secure scions from **prize-winning orchards** throughout the country. This assures you fruit of the very highest quality. **Our trees are all propagated on whole roots.**

CAUTION! DANGER!

Every person authorized to take orders for our "High Quality" Free-from-Disease, Early-bearing Nursery Stock is



Piece root grafts
from which others
grow their stock.

Whole root grafts from
which Pennsylvania Nursery
Co's. stock is grown.

provided with a Representative's Commission countersigned by us and having on it the seal of our firm. Do not, under any circumstances, permit an agent to induce you to give him an order unless he can **show you our certificate of authority**.

Great disappointment and financial loss has been caused by unreliable stock delivered by unscrupulous tree peddlers and jobbers.

In giving your orders to our representatives, you are dealing just as directly with the nursery as if you had forwarded it to us by mail; and you have the advantage of the agents' experience in assisting you to make good selections of varieties.

Agents are not permitted to collect pay without written authority.

WE PREPAY FREIGHT.

On all shipments. Wholesale and Ship-direct orders are delivered to the R. R. station you designate, but never to your residence. The R. R. agent is always authorized to permit you to examine the goods. Retail orders are delivered to residence or a central delivery point, according to the agreement you make with the agent.

INFORMATION BUREAU—SELECTION OF VARIETIES.

Dr. Warder says: "The extended varieties of fruits printed in books and by nursery-men must greatly embarrass the planter when he comes to select varieties for his orchard. Such a bewildering array is presented in the catalogue that usually he has to fall back on his own slender stock of information."

For your assistance, we maintain an information bureau, and keep our agents well posted on the varieties best adapted to the particular locality in which they are soliciting orders; and when requested, cheerfully give the planter any information he may desire on the subject of selection of varieties for either market or home use, planting, cultivating, packing, shipping, etc.

Our descriptive catalogue embraces the old reliable, as well as new and promising sorts, and omits many of those which experience has proven to be unworthy of general cultivation.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT.

Maintained for those who desire to beautify their grounds. Furnish us a pencil sketch, giving size of lawn, location of buildings, distance of same from other buildings or shrubbery on the grounds, and we will make a sketch showing how the ground may be improved and a list of stock to carry out the plan. This service is free.

OUR GUARANTEE.

Is the strongest given by any nursery firm in the United States. We replace free any stock that is untrue to label and pay 6% on the purchase price until it comes into bearing. It is a part of all agreements, and understood by both purchaser and ourselves, that we shall not be held liable for any further damages.

AS TO OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

We endeavor to employ none but honest, reliable persons, and will be very grateful to anyone who will inform us if they know of any person in our employ who is unreliable and dishonest. All orders coming through them will be filled exactly in accordance with the terms and conditions stated therein; therefore, do not fail to have everything written in your order exactly the same as if you were sending it to us by mail. Follow these instructions, and our transactions will be absolutely satisfactory.

Prices on stock and price lists may be had upon application to this office or by writing our agents. Do not hesitate to write us any time; we are always glad to answer questions.

Respectfully,

PENNSYLVANIA NURSERY COMPANY,
GIRARD, ERIE Co., PA.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

APPLES

We offer here the very cream of all the worthy new and old varieties of apples—the kinds that have proven worthy of general culture.

Key to varieties for different localities: N north, FN far north, C central, S south. Example: Varieties followed by NCS may be planted either north, central or south. CS indicates better adapted to central or southern planting. CFN central to far north. FNCS far north to south. S south only.

You cannot attach too much importance to the fact that all of our leading commercial varieties of fruits have been propagated from prize-winning bearing orchards.

SELECT SUMMER APPLES

Benoni—Vigorous, hardy and productive. Yellow, sub-acid, small core. August. NCS.

Early Colton—Creamy white, bears annually and abundantly. August. NCS.

Early Harvest—White, tender, juicy, brisk, sprightly flavor. CS.

Early Strawberry—Deep red. Flesh white. Moderate grower. Good bearer. CS.

Golden Sweet—Sweet, tender, rich, excellent. Tree vigorous. Moderate size. Very productive. August–September. CS.

Liveland Raspberry—Red, transparent apple; most valuable of the Russians; surpassing the popular yellow transparent; medium to large; clear waxen white shaded and marbled crimson; beautiful, delicious, rich, sub-acid; hardy, early, prolific bearer; ripens just ahead of yellow transparent; FNCS.

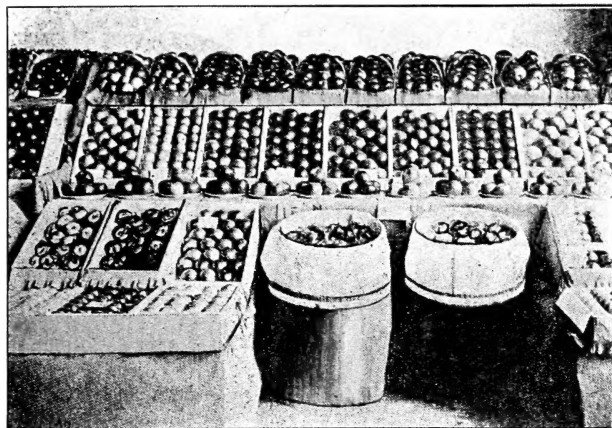
Red Astrachan—Well known. Rich, creamy, flesh white, brisk, juicy, excellent. July to August. NCS.

Sweet Bough—Ripens in harvest time. Pale yellow flesh, white and brisk. July to August. NCS.

Yellow Transparent—A very young and abundant bearer. Fruit large, pale yellow. Sub-acid; very good quality. July to August. NCS.

SELECT AUTUMN VARIETIES

Alexander—Vigorous; fruit large, regular; reddish. September to December. FNCS.



Apples from the prize-winning orchard. This orchard took the \$250.00 Solid Silver Loving Cup, the Blue Ribbon Prize for best car load of apples. Forty thousand trees in our Nurseries from scions taken from this orchard.

Duchess of Oldenberg—Very hardy and productive; fruit medium, reddish yellow; rich sub-acid flavor. September. FNCS.

Fall Pippin—Beautiful, large, delicious. October. NCS.

Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Handsome red, flesh snow white, tender, melting, juicy. November. FNCS.

Gravenstein—Vigorous early bearer; very productive; tender, crisp, high flavor. September. NCS.

Jersey Sweet—Red and green; very sweet; good bearer. September. NCS.

Maiden's Blush—Handsome, rapid grower; profuse bearer; beautiful red. September. NCS.

Munson's Sweet—Vigorous grower; abundant annual bearer. October. NCS.

Twenty Ounce (Cayuga Red Streak)—Very large, round, reddish yellow, flesh coarse; popular in the markets. October to December. NCS.

SELECT WINTER VARIETIES.

Arkansas Black—Hardy, thrifty; early; uniform bearer; blackish red; juicy and delicious. Specimens kept until August. NCS.

Bailey Sweet—Large deep red; tender, rich, delicious; fine quality. NCS.

Baldwin—Our selected strain is the finest of this popular variety. Red; flesh white. NC.

Banana Sweet—Do not confuse with Winter Banana. One of the finest sweets. NCS.

Baxter—Extra hardy; originated in Canada. Dark red; good quality; sub-acid. FNCS.

Bellefleur—Blush cheek; tender, juicy, sub-acid; good bearer. NCS.

Black Ben Davis—Attractive deep red; good keeper; bears early and abundantly. Hardier than Ben Davis. NCS.

Ben Davis—Hardy and productive, late keeper; practically same as Black Ben Davis. NCS.

Bismarck—Dwarfish habit; hardy and bears very young. Red. December to January. NCS.

Boiken—Hardy and productive. Yellow blushed; sub-acid; bears young. NCS.

Bottle Greening—Resembles R. I. Greening but a better grower and more hardy. NCS.

Canada Red—Fruit attractive, resembles Fameuse; recommended for those regions where a hardy variety is desired. FNCS.

Champion (Collins)—Market apple of value; yellow shaded bright red; firm, juicy, sub-acid; drought and insect resistant; very early bearer. NCS.

Delicious—Iowa origin. Large, beautiful dark red; sweet slightly touched with acid; early annual bearer. FNCS.

Dudley's Winter—Much like Duchess only a winter apple; extra hardy. FNCS.

Fallwater—Very productive; greenish dull red cheek; juicy, sub-acid. NCS.

Gano—Many authorities say same as Black Ben Davis. Better quality than Old Ben. NCS.

Grimes' Golden—An old time favorite; hardy, strong grower; late bloomer; bears young; flesh tender, juicy, spicy and rich; brings highest prices. NCS.

Hubbardston's Nonesuch—One of the very best apples; not a long keeper; red; crisp, tender and rich; bears young; productive. NCS.

Jonathan—Fine flavor; very tender; excellent quality; beautiful red; productive. NCS.

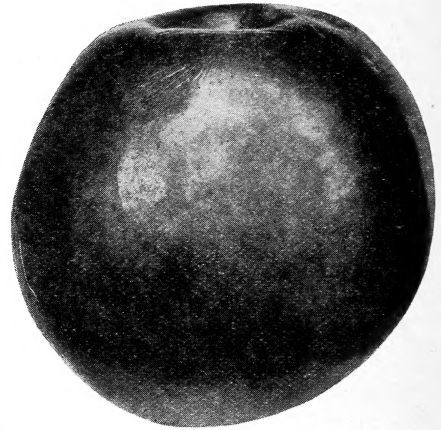
King David—Highly recommended by some; large red; early abundant bearer.

King—Large and handsome; red and yellow; juicy, aromatic flavor; very vigorous and productive. NCS.

Mammoth Black Twig—Very showy dark red; juicy and very large; superior to Paragon, Aikin; G. W. Winn, Palisade, Col., reports \$81.50 from one tree of Mammoth Blk. Twig 1906. FNCS.

Mann—Very hardy; good keeper; yellowish; juicy, sub-acid; bears young and profusely. NCS.

McIntosh Red—Hardy and vigorous; handsome dark red; tender, juicy, sub-acid; Ours are propagated from Prize winning Orchards. FNCS.



ONTARIO

Mother—In recent years is attracting attention as a commercial sort; fine grain, crisp and juicy; mild sub-acid and rich; a beautiful yellow washed with red.

Newton Pippin (Albermarle)—Rich flavor; crisp, juicy and one of the very best keepers. Most famous American apple. Slow grower; light bearer. NCS.

N. W. Greening—Hardy, vigorous, abundant annual bearer. FNCS.

Northern Spy—Slow coming into bearing; fruit large, rich and delicious. FNCS.

Ontario—Large to very large; slightly aromatic; blush; sub-acid; one of the very best for commercial purposes and home use. FNCS.

Opalescent—Susceptible to a very high polish; highly prized for fruit stands; good size; red. NC.

Peck's Pleasant—Large pale yellow, very tender and rich. NCS.

Rambo—Fine flavor, does not keep well; medium size. NCS.

R. I. Greening—Tender, juicy, rich with acid flavor. NC.

Rolfe—Maine origin; large, magnificent; red; profuse annual bearer; prime quality. FNCs.

Rome Beauty—Large and smooth; shaded and striped with bright red; blooms late; very productive annual bearer; coming rapidly into favor in all apple growing regions; it has an established reputation; very few faults and many good qualities; should be planted extensively. NCS.

Russett (Roxbury)—Large greenish yellow russett; crisp sub-acid flavor; vigorous, productive; long keeper. FNC.

Reagan—Beautiful large bright red; thrifty; four year old trees were seen at Green River loaded to the ground. It was a picture. Quality and solidity put it to the front for export market. NCS.

Salome—As hardy as a Crab; bears young and abundantly; good quality; yellowish red; tender, juicy; long keeper. FNC.

Senator (Oliver)—Medium to large; juicy, rich, pleasant sub-acid; vigorous grower and an early and heavy bearer. NCS.

Shiawassee Beauty—Originated in Michigan; strong grower; productive; deep red; fine crisp, extremely juicy; not a late keeper. FNCs.

Spitzenberg (Esopus)—Medium to large, red, crisp, sub-acid, spicy and delicious; slow grower. NCS.

Stark—Long keeper; beautiful red; juicy, mild sub-acid; very productive. NCS.

Stayman's Winesap—Fruit always commands premium prices; large bright red; flesh firm, tender, mild sub-acid; strong grower and heavy bearer. NCS.

Sutton's Beauty—Large handsome waxen yellow with crimson; crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; late keeper; vigorous

grower and productive; very valuable market variety. NC.

Sweet Paradise—Large yellowish blush; excellent quality, productive. NC.

Talman Sweet—Yellow touched with red; firm, rich and sweet; excellent for cooking; vigorous; very hardy and productive; long keeper. FNC.

Wagener—Medium; deep red; vigorous; early; very productive; crisp juicy sub-acid; NC.

Walbridge—Medium; handsome yellow striped with red; crisp, juicy; late keeper; very vigorous and hardy. FNCs.

Winter Banana—An authority says: "flavor and texture as good as their appearance. Color beautiful; excellent qualities; irresistible." Our stock is from the finest prize winning orchards in the country; keeps well until spring; red blush on deep yellow ground; bears young and annually. NC.

Winesap—Moderate grower; abundant bearer; dark red; excellent sub-acid. NC.

Wealthy—Awarded first prize at the National Exhibit, New Orleans, competing with all the leading fruits; exceptionally hardy and productive; beautiful red. FNCs.

Wolf River—Very large, beautiful red on yellow; strong grower and bearer; Wisconsin origin; very healthy; not high quality. FNCs.

York Imperial—Vigorous, long lived, early annual bearer; crisp, firm, sub-acid and good keeper; demands top prices in market. NCS.

We propagate many other varieties of apples and without doubt can furnish anything you may desire.

DWARF APPLES

Come into bearing very young; two year old trees frequently loaded; are profitable and interesting on small grounds; we can furnish them in the following varieties: Bismarck, Duchess of Oldenberg, Wealthy.

IXL grade 3 ft., XL grade 2 ft., L grade 1½ ft.

Price double that of Class B Apples.

SELECT CRAB APPLES

In the Eastern markets they command a very high price.

Excelsior—Minnesota origin; hardy, productive; good flavor. FNCs.

Florence—Not so good as General Grant. NCS.

General Grant—Quality equal to Duchess of Oldenberg. FNCs.

Hyslop—Deep crimson; very large; keeps in the winter. FNCs.

Martha—From seed of Duchess; bears enormously. FNCs.

Siberian—Bears in two or three years; scarlet; small. FNCs.

Transcendant—Early, heavy bearer; yellow and red; crisp and juicy. FNCs.

Whitney—Very hardy and a great bearer; green splashed with carmine; firm, juicy and pleasant. August. FNCs.

Dartmouth—Large dark red; productive. FNCs.

PEARS

The pear production is not keeping up with the demand is the opinion of authorities with the Department of Horticulture. By planting our stock propagated from prize-winning orchards where blight has been eliminated you will have no trouble controlling it. Our pear stock is unsurpassed.

SELECT SUMMER PEARS

Bartlett—Large, buttery, juicy and high flavor; bears early and abundantly; profitable for market. NCS.

Beurre Gifford—One of the best early pears; white, melting, juicy. NCS.

Clapp's Favorite

—Hardy and very productive; large,

melting, juicy, sweet, delicate flavor. NCS.

Dearborne—Small, pale yellow; not so good as Clapp's. NC.

Early Harvest—Large with red cheek; poor flavor; ripens before Bartlett. CS.

Elizabeth (Manning)—A good grower and very productive; beautiful crimson and gold; melting, rich, juicy, excellent. NCS.

Koonce—Strong, hardy; fruits when other varieties are killed; yellow with carmine; ripens early. NCS.

Lyerlie—Hardy, healthy; produces good annual crops; small core and few seeds; seems to be extra free from blight.

Tyson—One of the best summer varieties; melting, juicy, sweet; rather large. NCS.

Wilder—Handsome, sweet, delicious; good shipper; small. NCS.

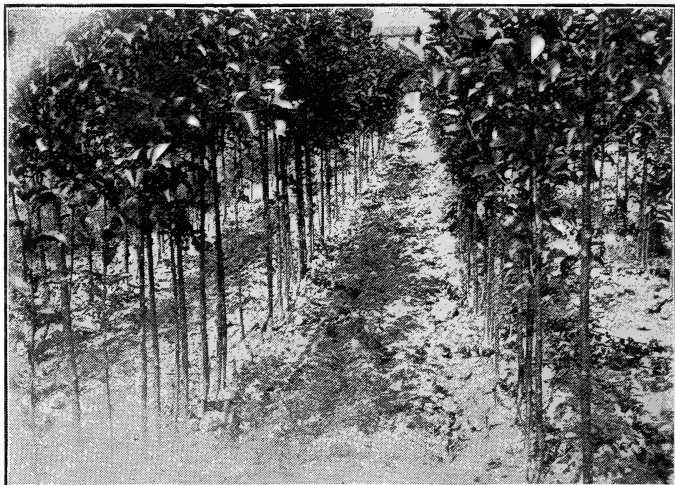
SELECT AUTUMN PEARS

Anjou—Buttery and melting with sprightly vinous flavor; good bearer. FNCS.

Bartlett Seckel—Highly prized by some experts; seedling from Bartlett. NCS.

Beurre Clairgeau—Very large pyriform; yellow and red, highly flavored; early and abundant bearer. NCS.

Duchess de Angouleme—Very large yellow russeted; very productive; best as a dwarf. FNCS.



PENNSYLVANIA NURSERY COMPANY'S "HIGH QUALITY" TREES

Howell—Hardy, young, abundant bearer; large, handsome, sweet and melting. NCS.

Kieffer—Bears very young; hardy, productive. NCS.

Lincoln (Illinois)—Has never shown any blight; hardy, productive; large; small core; rich, aromatic; one of the very best; class A; FNCS.

Seckel (Sugar Pear)—Fine flavored; productive; hardy. FNCS.

Sheldon—Melting and delicious; hardy, and good bearer. NCS.

Worden-Seckel—Larger than Seckel; fine grained with aromatic flavor; good bearer. NCS.

SELECT WINTER PEARS

C de Nantes—Highly recommended; bears very young and profusely. NC.

Easter Beurre—One of the best long keeping winter pears; melting and delicious. CS.

Lawrence—Medium; tender and melting; quality best; very productive. NCS.

Pres. Drouard—Large, melting, juicy, rich; one of the very best. NCS.

Winter Nellis—Rich and delicious; one of the best winter pears; very productive. CS.

We have additional varieties.

SELECT DWARF PEARS

We can supply practically every variety we have in Standard in Dwarf but can only recommend Duchess de Angouleme, Clapp's Favorite, Beurre de Anjou, Easter Beurre; but consider Duchess most satisfactory.

CHERRIES

No fruit crop brings larger or better returns. They will thrive and produce under more careless cultivation than any fruit we know; but should be cultivated at least until they come into bearing. Should be planted on dry or well drained ground. We are Specialists in growing cherry trees and our stock is the finest. The following list embraces the very cream of the hardy, early bearing, profitable sorts.

SWEET VARIETIES

Bing—Very large, blackish purple; highest quality; very hardy and productive. NCS.

Black Tartarian—One of the popular varieties of the country; large purplish black; mild and pleasant. NCS.

Downer's Late Red—Large late red; tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; not subject to rot; hardy, vigorous, regular, abundant bearer. NCS.

Gov. Wood—Large heart shaped; yellow shaded with bright red; rich and delicious; one of the best sweet cherries; should be in every collection; vigorous, productive. NCS.

Lambert—Oregon origin; large, purplish red; very hardy and productive. NCS.

Napoleon Bigarreau—Magnificent cherry of the largest size; firm, juicy and sweet. NCS.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—Grows in clusters; a cherry of quality; large black. NCS.

Windsor—Hardy and very productive; liver colored. NCS.

Yellow Spanish—Hardy, early, annual bearer; large yellow with red cheek; firm and delicious; early July. NCS.

We have additional varieties.



BLACK TARTARIAN

SOUR CHERRIES

Baldwin—Remarkable for earliness, vigor, hardness, quality and productiveness; large, dark red; rich sub-acid. NCS.

Brusseler Braune—Large round red; sprightly sub-acid; very productive. NCS.

Dyehouse—Bright red; excellent quality; hardy and productive; June. NCS.

Early Richmond—Dark red, melting, juicy, sprightly sub-acid flavor; unsurpassed for cooking purposes; productive. NCS.

English Morello—Large dark red; rich, juicy, delicious, very productive. August. NC.

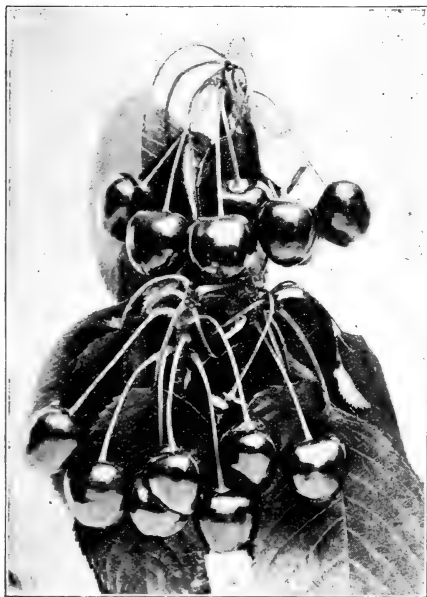
Late Duke—Fine large red fruit; very strong and productive; late July. NCS.

Louis Phillipe—Extra large, beautiful blackish red; flesh tender, melting, sub-acid, delicious; middle July. NCS.

May Duke—Excellent, productive old variety; large red, juicy and rich; June. NCS.

Montmorency—Very large, rich, red, acid; extra hardy and productive; very valuable. FNCS.

Olivet—Variety of excellence; large, deep red; tender, rich and delicious; June to July. NCS.



EARLY RICHMOND



PLUMS

The markets are totally under-supplied with plums. A little care assures large, profitable crops. A after name indicates American, E European and J Japanese.

Abundance (J)—Large, cherry red; firm, sweet and excellent; exceedingly productive needs thinning; July. NCS.

America (J)—One of the most beautiful plums in existence; large, red, delicious. July. NCS.

Bradshaw (E)—Bluish purple, juicy, sub-acid, productive. August. NC.

Burbank (J)—Large, round mottled red and yellow; rots unless thinned; very productive. August. NCS.

Coe's Golden Drop (E)—Large, sweet. September. NCS.

Climax (E)—Subject to rot; is not dependable. CS.

Felleberg (E) (French or Italian Prune)—Juicy and delicious; fine for drying; dark purple. September. NC.

Girard (E)—Dan Rice, the famous circus owner and foremost of the early American Clowns, on his return from Russia, brought with him this remarkable, sweet, delicious, early, annual-bearing plum. Beautiful golden, transparent, absolutely free-stone; medium size. Never known to show the least indication of rot and remains on the tree in perfect condition until December. Ripens last of August. Class B. FNCS.

Geuii (E)—Vigorous and hardy, bears young, sweet and good; little coarse. September. NCS.

German Prune (E)—Large, dark blue. with a dense bloom; sells at highest prices. September. NCS.

Giant Prune (E)—Excellent shipper; sweet, delicious, strong, productive; September. NCS.

Imperial Gage (E)—Large, pale green, juicy, sweet, rich and excellent; vigorous and productive. August. NC.

Lombard (E)—One of the best Europeans bright red; splendid quality; hardy, vigorous and productive. August. NC.

Moore's Arctic (E)—Originated in Maine; hardy, early and prolific bearer; juicy, sweet. September. FNC.

Money Maker—The Market King (A)—Very large, beautiful shape; handsome, dark red, glossy and bright; tree as hardy as an oak; the original tree has never received any care and has fruited annually and abundantly from an early age; delicious, juicy and melting; leading plum for shipping and canning. FNC.

October Purple (J)—Very large; beautiful color; early, abundant bearer. September. NC.

Red June (J)—The best Japan; vigorous, hardy, productive; red with handsome bloom; pleasant quality; young annual bearer. July. FNCS.

Reine Claude (Green Gage) (E)—Large, hardy, productive; green splashed with red; firm, sugary and luscious. September. FNC.

Shipper's Pride (E)—Large purple, firm and excellent; good shipper; hardy and productive. September. FNC.

Shropshire Damson (E)—Juicy and rich; vigorous and productive; greatly in demand in recent years and will be more extensively dark purple. NCS.

U. S. Standard—The plum of quality; during 1902-3 we had a number of freezes of from 32 to 36 degrees below zero; U. S. Standard produced fruit the following summer—the only plum in the locality that did; Prof. Taylor, Washington, D.C., gives this plum high praise and states it is well worthy propagation and distribution. Early annual bearer; highest quality. August. FNCS.

Wickson (J)—Fine fruit; not productive nor hardy. FNCS.

Wild Goose (A)—Red, sweet and juicy. NCS.

York State Prune (A)—Another dark purple; one of the most popular prunes; early, annual bearer; vigorous and productive. FNC.



PENNSYLVANIA NURSERY COMPANY'S LAKE SHORE PEACH SEEDLINGS

OUR PEACHES

It makes us feel mighty good to know that we produce all kinds of stock of Higher Quality than our competitors. We mention this here because we produce peaches in such extra large quantities, not because they are of higher quality than our other stock.

The acknowledged authorities in the United States are unanimous in their opinion that the south shore of Lake Erie in our particular locality has the finest soil known of anywhere for the production of stock of extra high quality.

Our competitors might possibly secure high class, intelligent propagators such as we have; even might educate them—make them, but they cannot possibly make the soil we have; that requires a Higher Power.

Almost everyone is interested in peaches and if you are, it would do you good to see the magnificent blocks of thrifty, healthy, well-trained trees growing in our nurseries and we assure you you will be a welcome visitor if it is possible for you to call.

Peach trees will thrive on almost any well drained, light soil but to get the very best results they should be cultivated by horse or hand and a little care exercised to prevent and keep down any insects that might get on them. Many authorities advise a little mound of wood ashes about the base of the tree to keep out the borers also a strong solution of lime-sulfur to the trunks applied in very liberal quantities. Be sure and follow our transplanting instructions and "head low."

The annual call for more and better peaches appears to have no limit. With our select varieties and early-bearing, hard-wooded trees no crop can be selected that will bring better or quicker returns than the peach.

As the time fruits ripen varies very much from south to north, we designate varieties as ve very early, e early, me medium early, m medium, ml medium late, l late, vl very late instead of by the months. F after name for free, s-c semi-cling and c cling.

Admiral Dewey (f)—Ripening with but better form and color than Triumph; hardy and productive; ve. NCS.

Banner (f)—Origin, Ontario, Can. Hardy, early and abundant bearer; shipping qualities unsurpassed; beautiful golden yellow; ml; FNCS.

Barnard's Early (f)—Vigorous and good bearer; m. NCS.

Beer's Smock (f)—Large yellow with red; rich, very hardy and productive; l. NCS.

Belle of Georgia (f)—Large white; showy red cheek; firm and excellent; m e, FNCS.

Captain Ede (f)—Highly recommended by Dr. Funk of Pennsylvania says it is a strong grower, early and enormous bearer; lemon yellow with red cheek; uniform, no culls; finest canning peach grown; should be in every orchard; it is a money-maker; m. FNCS.

Chair's Choice (f)—Large yellow; very desirable; l. NCS.

Champion (f)—Hardy and productive; large and attractive; creamy with red cheek; juicy and sweet; e. FNCS.

Carman (f)—One of the very hardest in bud; early, profuse, annual bearer; resembles Elberta in form; e. NCS.

Crawford's Early and Late (f)—Too well known to need further description; m e and l respectively. FNC.

Crosby (f)—Unusually hardy in tree and bud; yellow; mild and pleasant; m l. FNCS.

Crother's Late (f)—Good; white; late with bright blush; hardy and productive; l. FNCS.

Elberta (f)—Old reliable; great money-maker. Pure Gold, Capt. Ede; Niagara and Matthew's Beauty are of superior quality but Elberta will still be planted extensively; m. NCS.

Emma (f)—Hardy, early, annual bearer; very productive; yellow, rich red; very good; excellent for both home and market use; extra large; m l. NCS.

Engle's Mammoth (f)—Large yellow with red cheek; excellent market sort; m. FNCS.

Fitzgerald (f)—Fine quality; ripens just before Elberta; much better quality; rather tender for shipping; m e. FNCS.

Foster (f)—Deep orange red; very rich and juicy; l. NCS.

Francis (f)—Very productive, solid flesh and an excellent shipper; average specimen is nine inches in circumference; beautiful yellow with bright red; m e. NCS.

Gold Mine (f)—Hardy; excelling Late Crawford in size, color, quality and firmness; not equal to Pure Gold; l. NCS.

Gold Drop (f)—Abundant bearer, hardy, med. size; l. NCS.

Globe (f)—Large, firm, juicy, yellow shaded with crimson; quality good; m l. FNCS.

Greensboro (s-c)—A strong grower, prolific bearer and very hardy in bud; valuable extra early peach; creamy splashed with red; ripens before Carman; e. FNCS.

Hiley (Early Belle) (f)—Dr. Funk, Pa., says "it is the first good early free-stone we have; where tested its behavior has been good and is of high commercial value." Regular bearer; e. FNCS.

Hill's Chili (f)—Yellow, luscious, small pit; early and productive; m l. FNCS.

Honest John (f)—Vigorous and productive; m. NCS.

Jacques (f)—Large yellow; high reputation; m l. NCS.

Kalamazoo (f)—Juicy, rich, melting; well regarded in Michigan; m. FNCS.

Krummel's October (f)—Magnificent, profitable, late yellow; about a week later than Salway; v l. FNCS.

Lemon Free (f)—Large, excellent quality; lemon shape and color; rich and productive; m. FNCS.

Lemon Cling (c)—Large yellow, red cheek l. FNCS.

Matthew's Beauty (f)—Very large at the Paragon Fruit Farm; many specimens weighing 9 to 10 ounces, 50 or less filling 16 qt. basket; sold for higher prices than any varieties owing to its immense size; a great bearer; golden yellow streaked with red; Dr. Funk says, "with me this season trees four and one-half years old were a sight to behold—bearing hundreds of baskets of the most beautiful colored fruit the size of goose eggs." l m. FNCS.

Michigan Beauty (f)—Early, abundant, annual bearer; high color and rich; v l. FNCS.

Morris White (f)—For genuine juicy, sweet, delicious peach flavor, we know of nothing that surpasses Morris White. Extremely hardy and productive; bears young and annually; m l. FNCS.

Niagara (f)—Larger and better quality than Elberta which variety it is rapidly superceding in many localities; possesses none of the defects of that peach; m e. NCS.

New Prolific (f)—Rapidly taking front rank; large, golden yellow with crimson cheek; rich, spicy, delicious; being planted very extensively; m. FNCS.

Pure Gold (f)—Beautiful, delicious, large yellow, small pit; bears very young and is exceedingly productive; uniform, few culls; free from rot; you can depend on fruit from this when other varieties fail; summed up, it is the finest quality, hardiest and most productive yellow peach grown today; long keeper; specimens were sent to Washington, D.C., in October that were taken from tree in September and the Department advised us they arrived in splendid eating condition proving its shipping and eating qualities; l. FNCS.

Salway (f)—Large, rich, very late ripening; v l. FNCS.

Smock (f)—Large, yellow, beautiful red cheek; productive; valuable as a market variety; l m. NCS.

Snow's Orange (f)—Hardy and productive; yellow and red; e m. NCS.

St. John (Yellow St. John) (f)—Large; excellent color and flavor; handsome; valuable for market; extra productive; e. NCS.

Triumph (s-c)—Large yellow with red cheek; great bearer and good shipper; hardy and productive; v e. NCS.

Waddell (s-c to f)—Must be thinned or it overbears; creamy with red cheek; e. NCS.

Wheatland (f)—Large golden yellow shaded with dark red; juicy, sweet, fine quality; e m. NCS.

Wonderful (f)—Extra large, uniform; rich golden yellow overspread with vivid carmine; high flavor and delicious; its wonderful merit is just becoming known. v l. FNCS.

We have in stock additional varieties.



OLDMIXON

Mountain Rose—Large; red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early peaches. Should be in every collection. Freestone. First of August.

Oldmixon—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; tender, rich and good. September.

Stump the World—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Freestone. Last of September.

APRICOTS.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Acme—A free and vigorous grower, exceedingly hardy and productive. Fruit of large size, yellow, with red cheek, good quality; freestone. August.

Harris—Free; hardy; comes into bearing young, and very productive. Fruit large, rich golden yellow; ripens middle of July.

Moorpark—One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. August.

RUSSIAN VARIETIES.

Alexander—Tree hardy; an immense bearer; fruit large, yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful, sweet and delicious. July.

Gibb—Tree hardy and symmetrical; a good bearer; fruit medium, yellow; sub-acid, rich, juicy, the best early variety, ripening about with strawberries; last of June.

J. L. Budd—A hardy, strong grower and profuse bearer; large, white with red cheek; sweet, juicy, extra fine, with a sweet kernel as fine flavored as the almond; the best late variety. August.

QUINCES.

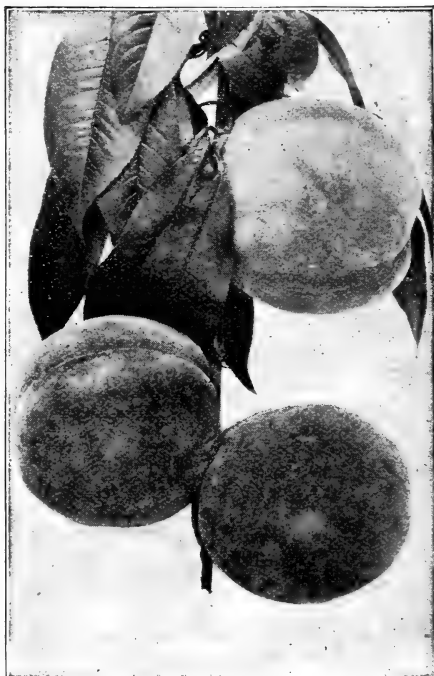
Bourgeat—Rich golden color; smooth skin, with delicious quince odor.

Missouri Mammoth—Rich and aromatic, one of the largest and handsomest. Bears young and prolifically.

Orange (Apple)—Fruit, large, round, with a short neck; color bright yellow; flesh firm and tough until cooked, when it becomes tender, juicy, and of excellent flavor.

Rea's—The largest and in every respect the finest variety of the quince.

Van Deman—A strong grower, the hardiest, surest and youngest bearer. Fruit golden, big, fine flavored. Tree productive.



ELBERTA



NECTARINES.

The Nectarine requires the same culture and management as the peach, from which it differs only in having smooth skin like the plum. It is peculiarly liable to the attacks of the curculio. We handle a few of the standard varieties.

GRAPES.

BLACK GRAPES.

Campbell's Early—Clusters large and handsome; berries large, nearly round, black, with light purple bloom; flesh rather firm, but tender; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; a strong and vigorous grower; it ripens very early.

Concord—A popular variety; universally healthy, vigorous and productive; flesh somewhat buttery, moderately juicy and sweet. Bunch large, nearly black with bloom; early. September.

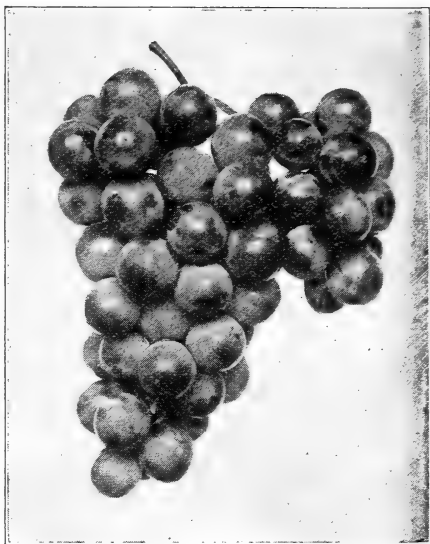
McPike—A black grape said to be a seedling of the Worden, and to produce berries of great size. First to middle of September.



MOORE'S EARLY.

Moore's Early—Combining the vigor, health and productiveness of Concord. In quality hardly to be distinguished from it. Bunch large, berries very large, black. August.

Wilder—Large; bunches generally shouldered; berry round and large; flesh buttery, with a somewhat fibrous center; sweet, rather sprightly, black. Middle of September.



WILDER GRAPE.

Worden—Bunches large, handsome, double shouldered; berries large, sweet, lively. Being ten days earlier than Concord, it ripens well in cold localities; vine very thrifty and vigorous, perfectly hardy and a good bearer. Black. Middle of September.

RED GRAPES.

Brighton—A superior family grape. Delicate skin, tender, almost seedless pulp, sugary, juicy and rich flavor. It ripens a week before the Concord.

Delaware—Bunches small, berries small; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, with a sweet and delicious flavor. Ripens early.

Salem—(Roger's No. 53)—Bunch large and compact; berry large, of a light chestnut color, thick skinned; very sweet and sprightly.

Vergennes—Color light amber; flavor rich and delicious. Ripens with Concord.

WHITE GRAPES.

Diamond (Moore's Diamond)—Berry about the size of Concord; flesh melting and juicy, sweet to the center. Ripens with Concord.



Green Mountain (Winchell)—Bunch long, compact. Color green or greenish white; skin thin; pulp exceedingly tender and sweet. Three weeks earlier than Concord.

Niagara—Bunches very large and uniform and very compact; berries larger than Concord; quality good; ripens before Concord.

Pocklington—Good quality; ripens at the time of the Concord.

Cuthbert—Berries large, conical; rich crimson; very handsome, and so firm that they can be shipped without injury. Hardy.

Golden Queen—Fruit large; color a pure yellow; quality best. Ripens with Cuthbert.

London—Large fruit, dark crimson, good quality.

Thompson Red—The best early red. Hardy, vigorous, productive.

SMALL FRUITS.

STRAWBERRIES.

Those marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect flowers, and must be planted near perfect-flowering kinds, in order that the flowers may be fertilized. The varieties not so marked are bi-sexual or perfect flowering, and can be planted alone.

Bubach (P)—Large and handsome; conical, bright scarlet, fair quality. Season early to medium.

Climax—Enormously productive, of good size, finely flavored, perfectly formed berries, ripening extremely early.

Gandy—The popular, late market berry, always commanding fancy prices.

Glen Mary—A fine, large, late berry of excellent quality.

Haverland (P)—Large, long, bright red; a great yielder.

Sample—In productiveness it is perhaps surpassed by none. The fruit is very large. Of fine quality but not the best.

Senator Dunlap—Very productive. Large, bright, or slightly dark red. Quality the very best.

Steven's Late Champion—Large, light red berries, pointed globular; regular and perfect in form; very firm and of extra high quality. An ideal plant to produce large berries and yield an enormous quantity of them. Season late.

Wm. Belt—Very large, conical; color bright red; quality very good. Season medium to late.

RASPBERRIES.

RED AND YELLOW VARIETIES.

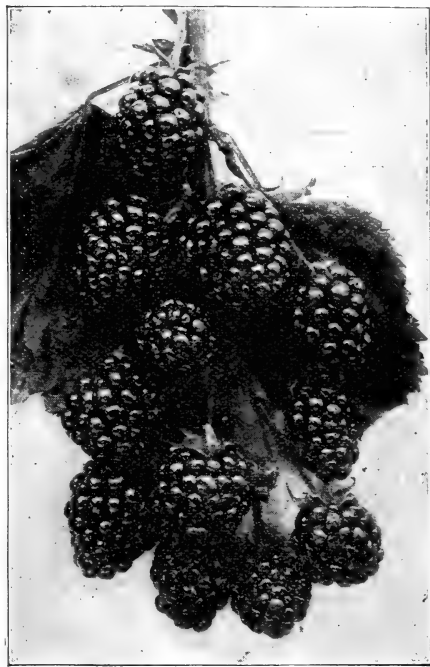
Columbian—One of the most vigorous growers of the red raspberry family. Fruit very large; shape conical, color dark red, bordering on purple. Wonderfully prolific and perfectly hardy.

BLACK CAPS.

Cumberland—Fruit enormous; quality unsurpassed.

Gregg—Of great size; fine quality.

Kansas—Jet black, firm and delicious; of great size.



LAWTON BLACKBERRY.

BLACKBERRIES

Eldorado—A valuable variety; fruit medium size, jet black, melting, sweet and rich; plant hardy and very productive.

Kittatinny—Is ripe as soon as black, and much earlier, sweeter and better in all respects than the Lawton which it resembles in plant and fruit.



GENERAL CATALOGUE



Lawton—Fruit very large and black; and of excellent quality; an abundant bearer.

Rathbun—Fruit very large, with small seeds, no hard core. Sweet, luscious, high flavor; color jet black; firm. Plant strong, erect. Roots as the tips like the blackcap; hardy and prolific.

Snyder—Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size, no hard, sour core.

DEWBERRY.

Austin—Very early, of good quality. Best for north and northwest.

Premo—Jet black, firm and good. One of the hardiest. Should be planted with *Lucretia*, as bloom is imperfect and needs a pollinizer.

Lucretia—The best and most dependable dewberry. Large, jet black, highly flavored and hardy. A profitable market sort.



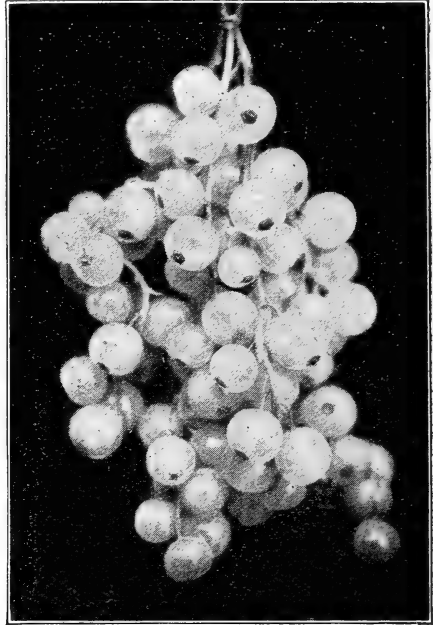
PORTAGE GOOSEBERRY.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Chautauqua—Yellowish-white; sweet, rich, of good quality; vigorous; great yielder.

Downing—Favorite American variety; light green, with distinct veins; skin

smooth; flesh rather soft; juicy and very good. Vigorous and productive.



WHITE GRAPE CURRANT.

Houghton—A medium sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews; fruit smooth, red; tender and very good; valuable.

Industry—An English variety; quite as free from mildew as our American sorts; very fine in quality; large size. Handsome, showy red fruit; wonderfully productive.

Josselyn (Red Jacket)—Best of large fruited American sorts; strong, vigorous grower, hardy and wonderful cropper. Berries pale red and highly flavored.

Pearl—Larger and more prolific than Downing.

Portage—One of the handsomest and best; large; of good quality, free from mildew, a good grower, and productive.

Smith's Improved—Large, oval; light green with bloom; flesh moderately firm; sweet and good. Vigorous grower.

CURRANTS.

Champion—(Black)—The finest Black Currant.

Cherry (Red)—Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short.



Fay's Prolific (Red)—Of large size, fine flavor and twice as prolific as the Cherry.

Perfection (New)—Color, bright red. Larger than Fay and Cherry. Very productive. Quality fine. Not so acid as Fay.

White Grape—The finest of the white sorts.



FAY'S PROLIFIC CURRANT.

MULBERRIES.

Downing's Everbearing—The beauty of this as a lawn or street tree is quite enough to commend it, but in addition it yields an abundant supply of its large refreshing berries for about three months.

Russian—A hardy, rapid-growing tree. Fruit of little value.

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal—A well-known and popular variety.

Palmetto—A very early variety; even, regular size of excellent quality.

RHUBARB OR PIEPLANT.

Early Scarlet—Smaller than Myatt's early and very highest quality.

Myatt's Linnaeus—Of superior quality; tender, with a mild sub-acid flavor.

NUTS

ALMONDS.

Hard Shell—A fine, hardy variety with a large plump kernel.

Soft Shell—Not as hardy as above; kernels sweet and rich.

BUTTERNUT OR WHITE WALNUT

A fine native tree, producing a large, longish nut, prized for its sweet kernel.

CHESTNUT.

American Sweet—A native tree. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and a valuable article of commerce.

Japan—Dwarf grower; productive, usually producing nuts when two or three years old. Nuts of immense size.

Spanish—A handsome round headed tree, producing abundantly large nuts.

FILBERT.

English—Of easiest culture; 6 to 8 feet high; hardy, profitable and satisfactory.

Kentish Cob—One of the best; large size, oblong, of excellent quality.

HICKORY.

Shell Bark—To our taste no other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this in quality. The tree is of sturdy, lofty growth.

PECAN.

Not hardy in the north, one of the best and most profitable where it succeeds.

WALNUT.

Black—A native tree of large size and majestic form, beautiful foliage. Tree a rapid grower, producing a large round nut of excellent quality.

English Dwarf Prolific—(Præparturiens)—A dwarf variety of English Walnut commences bearing very young; very prolific.

English Concord—Seedling. New and good.

English Franquette—Seedling. Large, thin shell.

English Maquette—Seedling. Large splendid quality.

French Chaberte—One of the best, very productive, extra fine quality.

Japan Sieboldi—Hardy, rapid grower, handsome form, immense leaves; bears young and abundantly.



SPRIG OF BARBERRY.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

(Those varieties which do not retain their foliage during the winter.)

ALDER (*Alnus*).

Imperial Cut Leaf (*Laciniata imperialis*)—Of stately, graceful growth, having deeply cut foliage. Vigorous and very hardy. Attains a height of about twenty feet.

ASH (*Fraxinus*)

European Flowering (*F. Ornus*)—Flowers greenish white, fringe-like, appearing only on the ends of the branches. Blooms early in June.

Gold Barked (*F. Aurea*)—Conspicuous, particularly in winter, on account of its yellow bark and twisted branches.

White (*Alba*)—The native ash.

BEECH (*Fagus*).

American (*F. Ferruginea*)—A well-known native sort.

Fern-Leaved (*F. heterophylla*)—An elegant tree of symmetrical habit, having beautiful cut, fern-like foliage.

Purple-Leaved (*F. purpurea*)—Dark purplish foliage, making a striking contrast with the green of other trees.

Rivers—Crimson foliage early in the spring, changing to a dark purple in summer. The finest of all purple-leaved trees.

BIRCH (*Betula*).

Graceful and suitable for any lawn. Hardy and thrifty in all soils.

Canoe, or Paper Birch (*B. Papyracea*)—This magnificent tree has gathered about it more poetic associations than any other native tree.

Common White (*B. Alba*)—A well-known variety, making a vigorous, erect growth, and having long, slender branches. Very desirable.

Purple-Leaved (*B. Foliis purpureis*)—A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the species, and having rich purple foliage.

CATALPA.

C. Speciosa—This is a tropical looking tree, and flowers in July, when few trees are in bloom. A very attractive lawn

C. Bungei—A small species 8 to 10 feet high and twice as broad, clothed with a dense mass of large, heart-shaped leaves.

CHESTNUT (*Castanea*).

Americana (*American Chestnut*)—This native tree is a rapid grower, and its nuts are sweeter than those of any other variety known.



Japonica—Bears when five years old. The nuts are three times larger than those of the Americana but not so sweet.

Paragon—Bears when three years old; nuts large as a half dollar. Fruit sweet and of best quality.



CATALPA BUNGEI (Page 1)

CHERRY (*Cerasus*).

A handsome ornamental tree, especially adapted for small grounds.

Chinese Double Flowering (*Sinensis Flore Plena*)—A valuable variety, with large, double white flowers.

Seibold's Double Red Flowering (*Seiboldii Rubra Plena*)—A valuable red blossoming variety.

CRAB (*Pyrus*).

Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab—A medium-sized, ornamental tree of great beauty. When in bloom this tree presents the appearance of being covered with pink roses. Flowers large, fragrant and beautiful.

Floribunda—Flowers crimson, produced in great profusion. A charming variety.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*).

White Flowering (Florida)—Foliage of a grayish green color; turning in the autumn to a deep red. The flowers appear before the leaves in the spring and are about three inches in diameter; white and very showy.

Red Flowering (*Flora Rubra*)—A valuable variety, producing beautiful carmine flowers.

ELM (*Ulmus*).

American White (*Americana*) A native tree of large size, with open, spreading head and graceful drooping branches.

English (*Campestris*)—A native of Europe, forming a tall, erect tree, with slender branches and small leaves.

HALESIA (*Snowdrop. Silver Bell*).

Tetraptera—Most beautiful when covered with its silver bell flowers in May.

HONEY LOCUST.

Three Thorned Acacia (*Gleditsia Triacanthus*)—A rapid growing tree;



AMERICAN WHITE ASH (Page 18)



GENERAL CATALOGUE



delicate foliage, of a beautiful fresh, lively green, and strong thorns. Makes an exceedingly handsome, impenetrable and valuable hedge.

HORSE CHESTNUT (*Aesculus*).

European or White Flowering (*Ae. hippocastanum*)—A beautiful well known tree, forming a round compact head, with dark green foliage and an abundance of showy flowers in spring.

Red Flowering (*Rubicunda*)—A splendid tree producing showy red flowers a little later in the season than the white.

Glabra (*Ohio Buckeye*)—A native of the Western States; leaves smooth; flowers yellow; blooms before the others. 6 to 8 feet.

JUDAS TREE (*Cercis*).

American (*C. Canadensis*)—A very ornamental tree with heart-shaped leaves. Before the foliage appears, it is covered with a profusion of delicate pink flowers, from which it derives its name, Red Bud.

KOELREUTERIA.

Paniculata—A large shrub or small tree, with foliage somewhat resembling that of the Sumach, and producing large panicles of showy flowers in July. Foliage very brilliant in Autumn.

LABURNUM (*Cytisus*).

Golden Chain—Bears long, pendant racemes of golden flowers in June. Very showy and beautiful.

LARCH (*Larix*).

European (*Europæa*)—A beautiful, rapid-growing tree of irregular, pyramidal form, with small, drooping branches.

LINDEN OR LIME (*Tilia*).

American, or Basswood (*Americana*)—A rapid-growing, open-head or spreading tree, with large leaves. Very desirable.

European (*Europæa*)—A very fine pyramidal tree, smaller in all its parts than the preceding.

White-Leaved European (*Alba*)—A vigorous growing tree, with large handsome foliage, quite downy and whitish underneath; smooth above.

LOCUST (*Robinia*).

Pseud-Acacia (*Yellow Locust*)—A dense-growing upright tree, with very numerous clusters of creamy white flowers; quite fragrant.

MAGNOLIA.

Chinese White (*Conspicua*)—A small tree, quite hardy, producing large, pure white flowers—very numerous—and appearing before the leaves.

Cucumber Tree (*Acuminata*)—A magnificent tree, producing in June yellow flowers, tinted with bluish purple.

Glauca (*Sweet Bay*)—Irregular in habit; foliage thick, glossy, deep green. It blossoms in June; flowers white and sweet-scented.

Lenne (*Lennei*)—A very showy flower; cup-shaped; crimson-purple outside and pearl colored within. One of the finest of the purple Magnolias.

Showy Flowered (*Speciosa*)—Flowers a little smaller than *Soulangeana*; bloom a week later and remain longer on the tree than any other variety.

Stellata; Halliana (*Hall's Japan Magnolia*)—Dwarf habit; blooms earlier than



JAPANESE MAPLE (*Polymorphum*).

other Magnolias, producing double pure white, fragrant flowers. Very desirable.

Soulangeana—A variety of the *Conspicua*, with showy white and purple flowers, cup-shaped and three to five inches in diameter; one of the finest.

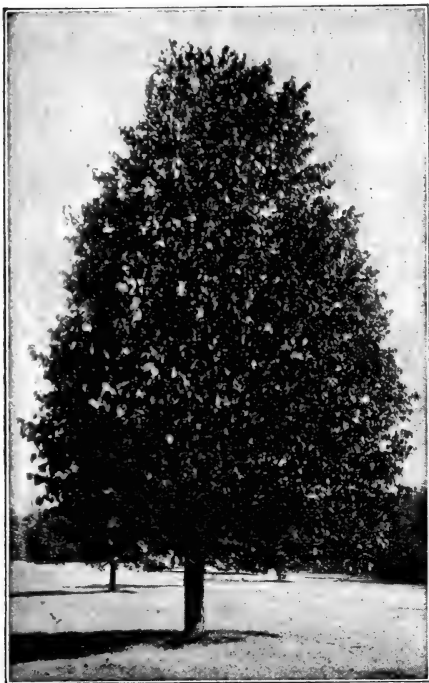
MAPLE (*Acer*).

Ash-Leaved (*Negundo*)—A rapid-growing tree, with leaves and branches of a light green.



Ginnala—An exquisite miniature maple, with deeply notched leaves, which take on the most gorgeous colors in October.

Norway (*Platanoides*)—Very popular on account of its clean, broad foliage of rich, deep green. Stout, vigorous grower.



EUROPEAN LINDEN

Scarlet or Red (*Rubrum*)—Remarkable in the Spring for its masses of red flowers and seed pods and in the Fall for its brilliant crimson leaves.

Schwedler's Norway (*Schwedlerii*)—Young shoots and leaves of a purplish crimson color.

Silver-Leaved, or White (*Dasycarpum*)—A hardy, rapid-growing native variety of the largest size; foliage bright green above and silvery underneath. Valuable for producing a quick shade.

Sugar or Rock (*Saccharinum*)—A well-known native tree. Desirable as an ornamental shade tree.

Wier's Cut-Leaved (*Wierri Laciniatum*)—Grows very rapidly, and the shoots are so slender and drooping that it has a decidedly graceful appearance. The leaves are deeply and delicately cut.

JAPANESE MAPLES.

Cut-Leaved Purple Japan (*Dissectum Atropurpureum*)—One of the most striking and handsome varieties of the Japanese Maples. Form dwarf and weeping. Leaves are of a beautiful rose color, deeply and delicately cut, giving them an elegant fern-like appearance.

Dark Purple-Leaved Japan Maple (*Atropurpureum*)—Forms a bushy shrub; foliage dark purple, very ornamental. The best of the Japan Maples. One of the choicest small trees in the catalogue.

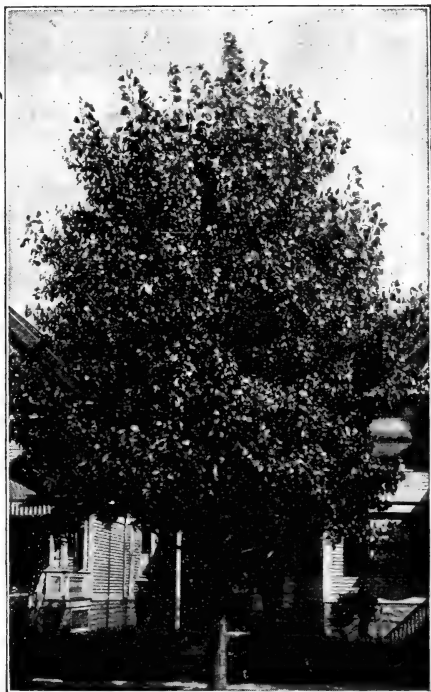
Japan (*Polymorphum*)—The normal form or type; growth shrubby; foliage small and of a cheerful green in spring and summer, changing to a lovely crimson in autumn.

MAIDEN HAIR TREE OR GINGKO (*Salisburia*).

Adiantifolia—A rare beautiful tree from Japan, with remarkable fern-like foliage; distinct and fine.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus*).

Highly ornamental trees, particularly when covered with scarlet berries.



CAROLINA POPLAR. (Page 23)



MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA, THE MOST POPULAR OF THE MAGNOLIAS (Page 20)

American (*S. Americana*)—Of coarser growth and foliage than the European, and having larger berries of a lighter color. White blossoms appear in early spring, followed by clusters of scarlet berries.

European (*S. Aucuparia*)—Of finer growth and form than the American. It blossoms during the early spring, after which the bright scarlet berries are formed in clusters.

Oak-Leaved (*S. Quercifolia*)—Very showy whether in bloom or berry. It forms a compact, pyramidal head. The leaves are bright green above and downy beneath. The blossom is white, forming in early spring.

MULBERRY (*Morus*).

Broad, low-branching, large-leaved, large-sized, fruit-bearing ornamental trees.

Downing (*M. Multicaulis*)—A pretty lawn tree, bearing fruit.

American—A variety said to be superior to the Downing.

Russian—A hardy, rapid-growing tree. The foliage is abundant and attractive; said to be desirable for silk worms. The timber is also valuable. Makes a large tree.

OAK (*Quercus*).

American White (*Alba*)—One of the finest American trees, of large size and spreading branches.

Burr, or Mossy Cup (*Macrocarpa*)—One of the noblest varieties; foliage the largest and most beautiful.

Rubra (*Red Oak*)—A broad tree of rapid growth; large, rich foliage, which turns to a bronzy red in the fall. Deservedly popular.

Scarlet Oak (*Coccinea*)—A native tree, of rapid growth; pyramidal outline, and especially remarkable in Autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet.

Pin Oak—A tall, upright growing variety when young, but with age the branches droop. Foliage bright and



glossy. One of the best oaks for street planting, and becoming very popular.

POPLAR (*Populus*).

Desirable where rapid growth is wanted.

Bolleana—A very compact upright grower, resembling the Lombardy Poplar; leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath. The bark of this variety is of a rich green color, giving it a distinct and striking appearance.

Carolina—Pyramidal in form and robust in growth. Leaves large, serrated and pale to deep green in color.

Lombardy (*Fastigiata*)—Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form.

Trichocarpa—A fine new Poplar with long, oval leaves, dark green above, silvery beneath, of very vigorous growth.

PEACH (*Persica*).

Double Rose-Flowering (*P. Flore rosea pleno*)—Flowers double, pale rose colored, like small roses. Blooms in May.

Double White-Flowering (*P. Flore alba pleno*)—Exceedingly ornamental. Flowers double and pure white. Blooms in May.

PLUM (*Prunus*).

Pissardii—A beautiful plant with black bark and dark purple leaves; the new growth is especially bright. The fruit is red.

SYCAMORE (*Plantanus*).

Silver-Leaved, or White (*Alba*)—Leaves large, green above and pure white underneath. Rapid growth; widespreading habit.

Oriental Plane—A lofty, wide-spreading tree; heart-shaped leaves. Entirely free from worms or insects. One of the oldest cultivated trees known.

THORN (*Crataegus*).

Dense, low-growing trees, and very ornamental when in bloom.

Double White (*Alba Pleno*)—Flowers small, clear white and desirable.

Paul's New Double (*Coccinea Flore Pleno Paulii*)—Producing bright crimson and very double flowers. One of the best.

TULIP TREE, OR WHITE WOOD

(*Liriodendron*).

Tulipifera—One of our largest native trees, with large, glossy leaves, shaped like a violin. Very desirable.

YELLOW WOOD (*Virgilia Intea*).

One of the finest native trees. Flowers very fragrant, pure white, and produced in long, drooping racemes in June.

WILLOW (*Salix*).

Golden (*Vitellina Aurantiaca*)—Very conspicuous on account of its yellow bark.

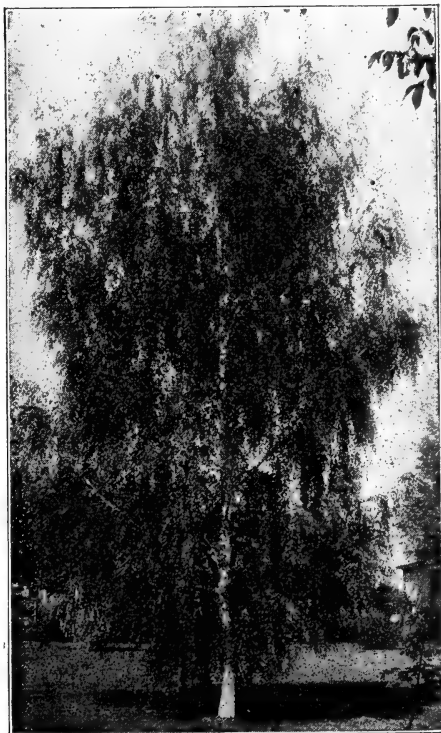
Laurel-Leaved (*S*)—A fine tree, with large, shiny leaves.

Rosemary-Leaved (*Rosmarinifolia*)—Makes a striking, pretty, small-sized tree.

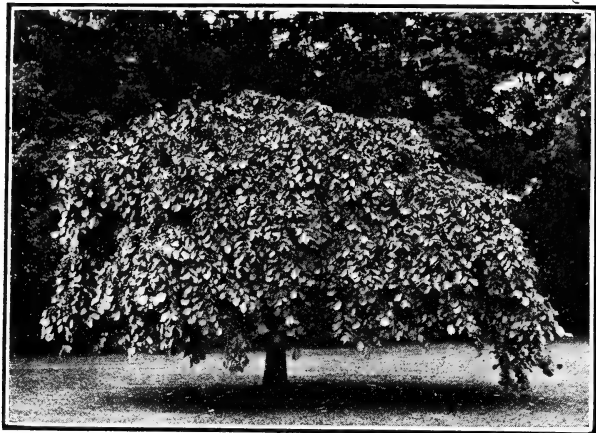
Kilmarnock Weeping (*Caprea Pendula*)—A distinct variety, it makes a very desirable small lawn tree, having a perfect umbrella-shaped head, and with the branches drooping gracefully to the ground.

Weeping (*Babylonica*)—Our common, well-known weeping variety; forms a large, round-headed, graceful tree.

Elegantissima (*Thurlow's Willow*)—Similar to, but more upright growing than *Babylonica*. Is a better grower and a more hardy tree



WEeping CUT-LEAF BIRCH (Page 24).



CAMPERDOWN ELM.

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES.

The superior grace and excellence of the weeping varieties render them especially adapted to the yard or lawn. They must be trained to attain the best form.

ASH (*Fraxinus*).

Golden-Barked Weeping (*F. Aurea pendula*)—During the winter the bark is as yellow as gold, making a striking effect.

BEECH (*Fagus*).

Weeping (*F. Pendula*)—Of wonderful grace and beauty when covered with its rich, luxuriant foliage.

BIRCH (*Betula*).

Cut-Leaved Weeping (*B. Pendula laciniata*)—This tree is indeed a picture of delicacy and grace. Makes a large tree.

Young's Weeping (*B. Pendula Youngii*)—The fine thread-like shoots droop to the ground, forming a picturesque tree.

CHERRY (*Cerasus*).

Japan Weeping (*C. Japonica rosea pendula*)—Rose-colored flowers. Slender branches which droop gracefully to the ground. Suitable for small grounds.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*).

Weeping (*C. Pendula*)—A weeping form of the White Flowering distinct from all other weeping trees. Possesses the abundant bloom, handsome foliage and fruit of the White Flowering and makes a magnificent specimen.

ELM (*Ulmus*).

Camperdown Weeping (*U. Camperdown pendula*)—One of the most satisfactory weeping trees in cultivation. The growth is rapid, the foliage luxuriant; it forms a fine-shaped head, and is very hardy.

LILAC.

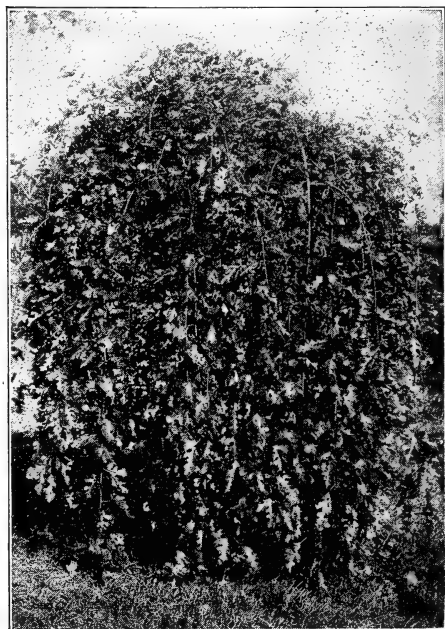
Japan Weeping—A graceful shrub from the mountains of Japan. The flowers are borne in clusters and are very fragrant. It is especially adapted for planting in small yards or

lawns, also among groups of shrubbery. It is very hardy.

LINDEN OR LIME (*Tilia*).

White-Leaved Weeping (*T. alba pendula*)—Slender, drooping branches, and large foliage. One of the finest and a good variety for a large lawn.

Americana—A spreading tree with large leaves and fragrant flowers.



TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY (Page 25).



MULBERRY, TEA'S WEeping.

Perfectly hardy, forming a natural umbrella-shaped top or head; foliage handsome; a fine ornamental for the lawn.

WILLOW (*Salix*).

American (*S. Americana pendula*)—A variety with delicate leaves and slender branches. Graceful and ornamental. Never grows large.

Babylonica—Our common and well-known weeping willow.

Kilmarnock (*S. Caprea pendula*)—The best known of the finer weeping ornamental trees. Its great hardiness, vigorous growth, adaptability to all soils, easy culture, fine form, and unique appearance render it a general favorite.

Thurlow Weeping—Of stately proportions with graceful drooping branches and bright, long glossy leaves. The hardiest and best of the willows.

EVERGREEN TREES.

Evergreens are difficult to transplant and should never be set in the fall. We supply only the varieties described below.

ARBOR VITAE (*Thuja*).

American (*T. Occidentalis*)—A native variety, valuable for hedges. Stands shearing well.

var. **Aurea**—Golden foliage; fine.

var. **compacta**—A dwarf compact form.

Globe Headed (var. *globosa*)—A dwarf round headed variety.

Pyramidalis (var.)—Dark green, compact foliage and remarkably erect form; perfectly hardy.

Siberian (var. *Sibiricus*)—The hardiest variety. Good for hedges and screens, and the best for single specimens on the lawn.

Tom Thumb (var.)—A dwarf variety of the American. Valuable for small enclosures or low hedges. Compact growth.

CYPRESS (*Cypressus*).

Lawson's (*Lawsonia*)—Makes a large tree, with drooping branches and dark green foliage.

FIR (*Abies*).

Balsam, or **American Silver** (*balsamea*)—A regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

Nordmann's Silver Fir (*A. Nordmanniana*)—Of symmetrical form, vigorous and quite hardy. Its foliage is massive, dark green, shining above and slightly glaucous below, rendering it a very handsome tree throughout the year.



THE PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE.

P. concolor (Silver Fir of Colorado)—The finest of the Rocky Mountain evergreens. Tree of graceful habit; broad, handsome foliage, bluish above, silvery beneath. Very distinct and rare.

**JUNIPER (*Juniperus*).**

Chinensis Aurea (Golden Chinese Juniper)—One of the finest evergreens; spreading habit and beautiful gold-marked foliage.

Chinensis (*Argenteo-variegata*)—A beautiful variegated variety, in which numerous sprays of white are prettily interspersed among the dark green foliage.

Hibernica (Irish Juniper)—Tree with dense pillar-like growth. Glaucous green foliage, with tips of branchlets erect.

Virginiana (Red or Virginia Cedar)—A native form, very common in New England. Tapering, bright, rich green

foliage. Bark on trunk and branches reddish brown. Thrives on dry soil.

Glauca (Blue Virginia Cedar)—One of the handsomest forms of these hardy evergreens. Foliage is distinctly silvery gray, holding its color throughout the year. Attracts attention wherever seen. Should be in every collection of evergreens.

Prostrata (Prostrate Juniper)—Low, spreading, native species, trailing close to the ground. Foliage bright green; bronzy in Winter. Fine for rockwork or banks.

Prostrata, Aurea (Golden Prostrate Juniper)—A most beautiful plant, of low, spreading habit; forms a dense mass of foliage of a reddish brown shade, brilliantly tinged with yellow.

PINE (*Pinus*)

Austrian or Black (*P. Austriaca*)—A robust growing sort. Leaves long, stiff, dark green. Makes a large spreading tree.

Mugho (Dwarf Mugho)—An upright, small, beautiful pine bush.

P. ponderosa—Heavy wood-eed pine.

Scotch (*P. sylvestris*)—A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silvery-green foliage.

Umbrella Pine (*Sciadopitys verticillata*)—A Japan evergreen tree with perfectly upright trunk with horizontal branches, bearing whorls of shining green, very broad, flat needles, lined with white on under side. Most elegant and unique conifer.

White, or Weymouth (*Strobus*)—Our common White Pine, and the handsomest of all the native species.

RETINISPORA (Japan Cypress).

Filifera—This has slender, string-like, drooping shoots. Quite distinct from any other. It makes a unique specimen evergreen.

Filifera Aurea—A golden form of the preceding.

Obtusa—A charming lawn tree of vigorous growth, assuming a pyramidal outline, yet with a pleasing, open habit and graceful, waving branches



RETINISPORA OBTUSA.



Obtusa Nana—One of the best and hardiest. Intensely dark, shell-like leaves; very unusual. A most elegant evergreen shrub.

Plumosa—More compact growing than *Filifera*, and makes a nice ornamental tree.

Plumosa Aurea—One of the best known and most valued of all, because of its golden color. It makes a compact growth of much beauty.

Pisifera—Beautiful tree, with delicate branches and fine, feathery foliage.

Pisifera Aurea—A fine pyramidal, bright golden form; popular and graceful.

Squarrosa—This valued sort has steel-colored foliage and makes a tufty, compact growth. It grows to a large size, but by pruning can be kept down to almost any size, as, in fact, can all *Retinisporas*.

SPRUCE (*Picea*).

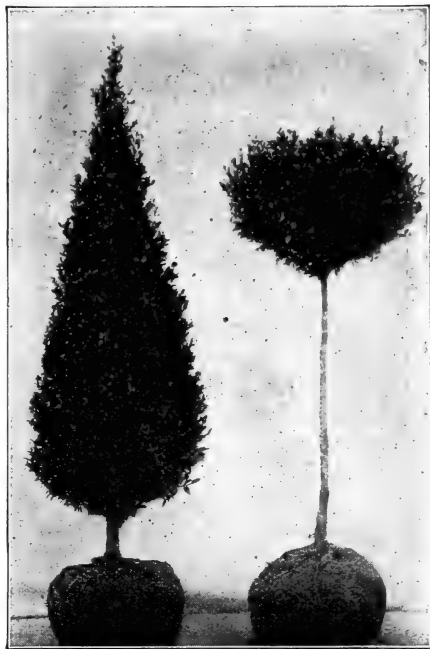
Colorado Blue Spruce—A beautiful variety, the nearest blue of any evergreen; very distinct in foliage and growth; fine, compact habit. Foliage rich blue or sage color.

Douglas Spruce (*A. Douglasii*)—From Colorado. Large conical form; spreading branches; horizontal; leaves light green above, glaucous below.

Hemlock (*A. Canadensis*)—Delicate, dark colored foliage, and drooping branches. Good for lawn, and also makes a good hedge.

Koster's Blue—A selected strain from the bluest tints of the Colorado Blue. This tree is propagated by grafting to preserve the true type, making it much more expensive than seedling trees. One of the most attractive conifers ever introduced. It holds its deep color throughout the year. Price according to height and shape.

Norway (*A. excelsa*)—Of large and lofty appearance. Well adapted for large enclosures, and stands pruning well. It is exceedingly picturesque and



BOX TREES. (Page 18)

beautiful; very popular and deservedly so. Includes weeping varieties.

American White (*A. alba*)—A tall tree, loose spreading branches, and foliage silvery gray. Very bushy and valuable.

TAXUS (*Yew*).

Canadensis (*American yew*)—A native evergreen, very hardy, and one of the few evergreens that even prefers a shady situation.

Cuspidata (*Japan yew*)—A rare and beautiful, low-growing evergreen. It is hardy as an oak and remains a deep green through the winter, even when exposed to sun and wind.

English (*T. baccata*)—A fine pyramidal variety of the English Yew, with dark green foliage. Hardy and desirable.

SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR PLANTING IN SHADY SITUATIONS.

Barberry, European and

others.

Box, in variety.

Ceanothus.

Clethra, *alnifolia*.

Cornus.

Deutzia.

Eunonymus.

Forsythia, *viridissima*.

Honeysuckle.

Kalmia, *latifolia*.

Mahonia, *aquifolia*.

Myrica, *cerifera*.

Myrtle.

Privet, in variety.

Rhododendron.

Rhus, *aromatica*.

Rubus, *odoratus*.

Symphoricarpos.

Viburnum.

Yew, Canadian.

The *Viburnums* will not flower in shady places, but the growth is very luxuriant.



A BED OF RHODODENDRONS.

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

ANDROMEDA.

Floribunda—Admired for its racemes of white flowers in early May, as well as for its evergreen character and hardy nature.

Japonica—A beautiful species, having bright green leaves and drooping racemes of waxy white flowers. Blossoms early in May. One of the most beautiful of dwarf broad-leaved evergreens.

LAUREL.

Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia Latifolia*)—In its blooming season this is almost as showy as the Rhododendrons. The white and pink flowers are borne in great showy clusters in May.

AZALEA.

Amoena—This little gem is practically ever green. In late Spring the plants are literally smothered with masses of rosy-crimson flowers. Bushy plants, 12 to 15 inches high.

BOX (*Buxus*).

The different species vary in size from low bushes to medium-sized trees. All are long-lived, of dense, compact growth,

and have dark green, glossy leaves. They are used for grouping, edging walks, planting against house foundations, for hedges, and in tubs, for formal gardens, terraces and porches. Will grow in sun or shade, but we have found it advisable to use some protection during very severe winters.

Box for edging, 4 to 6 inches.

Bushes, 18 to 24 inches.

Pyramid shaped, 3 feet.

Standard or Tree-shaped, 3 feet.

HOLLY (*Ilex*).

Crenata—Beautiful dense growing evergreen with small, deep, glossy green foliage. A plant of great ornamental merit.

MAHONIA.

Aquifolia (Holly-Leaved Mahonia)—Of medium size; large, shining, purplish green, prickly leaves, and bright yellow flowers in Spring. Very fine in masses or borders.

RHODODENDRON.

Hybrid Rhododendrons are superb evergreen shrubs, producing dense clus-



ters of magnificent flowers, being white, red, pink and purple. We can supply all colors, and offer a large list of named varieties. Very ornamental and desirable, especially when grouped.

Rhododendron Maximum (Great Laurel)—This is the hardy native Rhododendron which blooms in Midsummer, with their white, bluish and delicate pink flowers. They are valuable for planting alone, in

groups, or interspersed among other shrubbery, or with the brighter hybrid Rhododendrons.

YUCCA ((Adam's Needle).

Filamentosa—Broad, sword-like foliage and tall, branched spikes of large, fragrant, drooping, creamy-white flowers during June and July make it an effective plant for all positions.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.



THE JAPANESE BARBERRY, A FINE DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANT.

ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON

(*Hibiscus*).

The altheas are free growers, and not particular as to soil. They bloom in August and September, when but few other sorts are in blossom. They attain a height of from six to ten feet.

Double Purple (*H. Purpurea* fl. pl.).

Double Red (*H. Rubra* fl. pl.).

Double Pink.

Double White (*Alba*)—Very large and double, with reddish-purple center.

Variegated Leaved; Double Purple Flowered (*Flore Pleno* fol. var.)—A conspicuous variety with leaves distinctly marked with light yellow, and having double purple flowers; showy and desirable.

ALMOND (*Prunus Sinensis*).

Dwarf Double Rose Flowering (*A. Japonica* fl. rubra pl.)—A small shrub, producing in May, before the leaves appear, small, double, rose-like flowers, closely set on the branches.

Dwarf Double White (*A. Japonica* fl. alba pl.)—Produces beautiful white flowers in May.

AZALEA. ANGELICA TREE.

A small tree that gives a tropical appearance to gardens. Requires slight protection in winter.

A. Japonica—Large tripinnate leaves; flowers white, in large spikes in September.

A. spinosa (*Hercules Club*)—A native plant, valuable for producing tropical effects.



Pentaphylla—A pretty shrub, of medium size and rapid growth, with fine lobed palmate leaves.

AZALEA.

Ghent—Sufficiently hardy for open air culture and will stand our winters without protection, though a mulching of straw or loose litter is desirable. Can be furnished in all colors.



ALTHEA, DOUBLE PINK, (Page 29)

A. Mollis—A hardy species from Japan. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs. Flowers large and showy, in fine trusses and of various colors.

BARBERRY (Berberis).

American (Canadensis)—Yellow flowers, succeeded by red berries.

Purple Leaved (Purpurea)—A very handsome shrub, growing from three to five feet high, with violet-purple leaves and fruit.

Sieboldii (Siebold's Barberry)—A Japanese form, with very showy, solitary fruits of comparatively large size.

Thunberg's (Berberis Thunbergi)—A low, dense, neat little shrub, with a profusion of white flowers in May. These are followed by a heavy crop of rich red

berries that cling through the winter. In autumn when both leaves and berries are bright red it is very showy. Valuable for ornamental hedges, masses, borders, etc.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS

(Or Sweet Scented Shrubs).

Blooms in June and at intervals through the summer. Flowers of a rare chocolate color; rich foliage. The wood and blossoms have a peculiarly agreeable flavor.

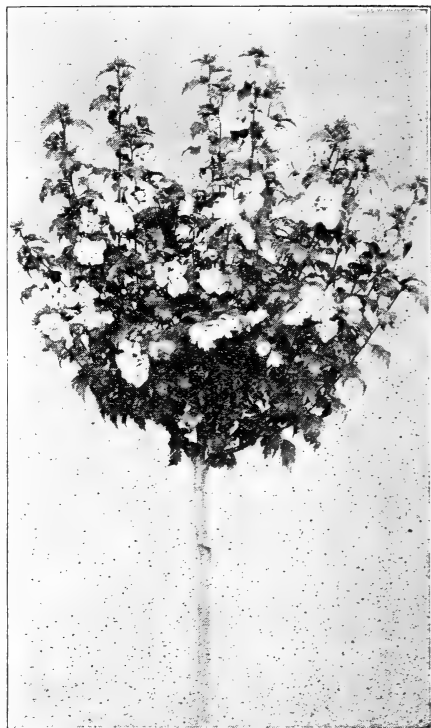
CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA.

Sweet Pepper Bush—A pretty little shrub that blooms freely for several weeks in summer; very fragrant white flowers.

CURRENT (Ribes).

The flowering currants are beautiful shrubs, in early spring and of easiest culture.

Yellow Flowering (R. Aureum)—Bright foliage, small yellow flowers, appearing in early spring.



TREE ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON (Page 29).



OF NURSERY STOCK



Crimson Flowering (*R. Sanguineum*)—Small deep red flowers, blooming in early spring very abundantly.

DEUTZIA.

The Deutzias are of Japanese origin, extremely hardy, luxuriant foliage, very attractive flowers, and fine habit.

Crenata—Double white flowers tinged with rose. Blooms the middle of June. 5 feet.

Gracilis—A graceful and charming shrub, with pure white flowers. Blooms the middle of June.

Lemoinei—Flowers pure white, borne on stout branches of upright growth. Dwarf and free flowering.

Pride of Rochester—One of the finest varieties, large double white flowers. It excels the older sorts in size of flowers, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit. Blooms early in June.

DOGWOOD (*Cornel* or *Cornus*).

C. alba—Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter when the bark is blood red.

var. Elegantissima Variegata—One of the finest variegated shrubs; of rapid growth. The leaves are broadly margined with white, while some are entirely white.



GOLDEN ELDER.

var. Sibirica (*Red Siberian*)—During the winter the bark is of a bright red color. The foliage is beautifully silvery margined.

C. Mascula (*Cornelian Cherry*)—A small tree, native of Europe, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in spring, before the leaves, followed by red berries.



DEUTZIA LEMOINEI.

var. variegata (*Variegated Cornus*)—The flowers are bright yellow and are borne in clusters in early spring, before the leaves appear. The foliage is beautifully variegated with white. Makes a small shrub.

ELDER (*Sambucus*).

Hardy, easily grown shrubs.

S. Canadensis (*Common Elder*)—Broad panicles of white flowers in June; reddish purple berries in autumn.

var. aurea (*Golden Elder*)—A handsome variety, with golden yellow foliage. A valuable plant for shrubberies.

var. laciniata (*Cut-leaved Elder*)—One of the best cut-leaved shrubs.

ELEAGNUS (*Oleaster*).

E. argentea (*Silver-leaved*)—A native species of erect growth and silvery foliage. Flowers small, yellow. July and August.

E. longipes (*Japan Oleaster*)—In July the plant is covered with red berries. The bush is highly ornamental, the leaves remaining fresh till late in autumn.

EXOCHORDA.

E. Grandiflora (*Pearl Bush*)—From North China. A compact, hardy bush 10 to 12 feet high; can be trimmed into any desired shape. The flowers are borne in May in slender racemes of eight to ten florets each.



GENERAL CATALOGUE



PURPLE FRINGE.

FILBERT (*Corylus. Hazlenut*).

C. American—The well known American hazel nut.

C. avellana var. atropurpurea (Purple leaved filbert)—A very conspicuous shrub with large, dark purple leaves.

C. a. var. aurea (Golden-leaved filbert)—A rare and beautiful shrub; foliage bright golden color.

FORSYTHIA.

F. Fortunei—Growth upright, foliage deep green, flowers bright yellow. Early flowering shrub. Very hardy.

F. Viridissimi—An elegant, hardy shrub. Bark and foliage a dark green color. Beautiful yellow flowers. Blooms in May before the leaves appear.

Intermedia—This also is an erect-growing shrub, but when full grown the branches become arching and it resembles *Suspensa*; very floriferous.

Suspensa—In this variety we have the weeping form with long, pendulous branches; golden-yellow flowers early in April.

FRINGE (*Chionanthus*).

Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree (*Rhus Cotinus*)—A small tree or shrub, very much admired on account of its peculiar fringe or hair-like flowers, covering the whole surface of the bush in mid-summer.

White (*C. Virginica*)—A superb shrub. 10 to 20 feet. Has a compact, roundish form, large, glossy leaves, and drooping racemes of pure white flowers. Blossoms in May and June.

HONEYSUCKLE—UPRIGHT

(*Lonicera*).

Fragrant Upright (*L. Fragrantissima*)—A desirable variety, with dark almost evergreen foliage. Small, very fragrant flowers. Blooms in May. A valuable shrub.

Morrowi—One of the handsomest of the bush honeysuckles. Wide spreading branches, bush 6 feet. Flowers followed by bright red fruit in August, persisting until late in fall.

Red Tartarian (*L. Tartarica rubra*)—Blooms in May. Bright pink flowers.

White Tartarian (*L. Tartarica alba*)—Blooms in May. Flowers a dull white color.



WHITE FRINGE.

HYDRANGEA.

H. arborescens grandiflora alba—The blooms are large, snow white and foliage



OF NURSERY STOCK



finely finished. Hardy. Season from June through August. Best Hydrangea.

H. Paniculata Grandiflora—Hardy; thrives in all soils; grows rapidly and blossoms profusely. The flowers are pure white, afterwards changing to pink.

HYPERICUM (St. John's-wort).

Hypericum (Aureum)—A dense, globular shrub with oval, glossy, foliage and myriads of bright golden-yellow flowers, borne for a period of several weeks.

ILEX (Holly).

Verticillata (Black Alder, or Winter-berry)—Of close, upright growth, with oval foliage; thickly studded in autumn and throughout the winter with masses of most brilliant scarlet berries.

JAPAN QUINCE (Pyrus Japonica).

C. Japonica—Very ornamental in early spring, as its bright scarlet flowers completely cover the branches before the leaves are formed. Makes a good hedge.

KERRIA (Corchorus. Globe Flower).

Japonica—A beautiful shrub of graceful open habit, with slender green branches clothed with pointed soft green foliage and thickly studded with single, deep golden-yellow flowers in early summer and also borne at intervals in smaller quantities throughout the summer.

Flore Pleno—Double flowering kerria. A medium sized shrub, with double yellow flowers. July to October.

Folius Variegatis (Variegated)—Of dwarf, more rounded habit than the type, with foliage beautifully edged and striped with silver.

LESPEDEZA.

Bicolor—A shrub from Japan, with slender branches, becoming tall and graceful; foliage resembles clover leaf; small purple flowers in July; a good shrub for adding variety to a border.

LILAC (Syringa).

Charles X—Deep purplish lilac flowers in large trusses.

Frau Bertha Dammann—This produces the largest clusters of white lilacs of the common species known in cultivation, and also the purest white.

Japonica—A species from Japan, becoming a good sized tree. Foliage dark green, glossy, leathery; flowers creamy white, odorless, in great panicles. A month later than other Lilacs.

Ludwig Spaeth—Deep purplish red flowers in dense, large panicles. Best of its color.

Madame Abel Chatenay—Large panicles; double white, very fine.

Marie Legraye—Large panicles of white flowers. Valuable for forcing. The finest white Lilac.

Madame Lemoine—Double. Superb double white.

President Grevy—Elegant, large, dense trusses of double, deep blue flowers. One of the finest new double sorts.

Persica (Persian Lilac)—Small foliage and bright purple flowers.

Alba (White Persian Lilac)—Delicate white fragrant flowers, shaded with purple. A superb variety.

Vulgaris (Common Lilac)—Bluish purple flowers. A standard variety.

Alba (Common White Lilac)—Cream colored flowers.

PLUM (Prunus).

Prunus Pissardii (Purple-leaved)—A perfectly hardy, small-sized tree or shrub, of elegant appearance. The bark is black, and the leaves a rich purple, gorgeous to behold, retaining their bright color through the entire season. The ends of the growing shoots are brilliant red.

P. Triloba (Double flowering)—A very pretty little shrub, hardy and desirable. The flowers about an inch in diameter, semi-double, of a delicate pink color, appearing in May.

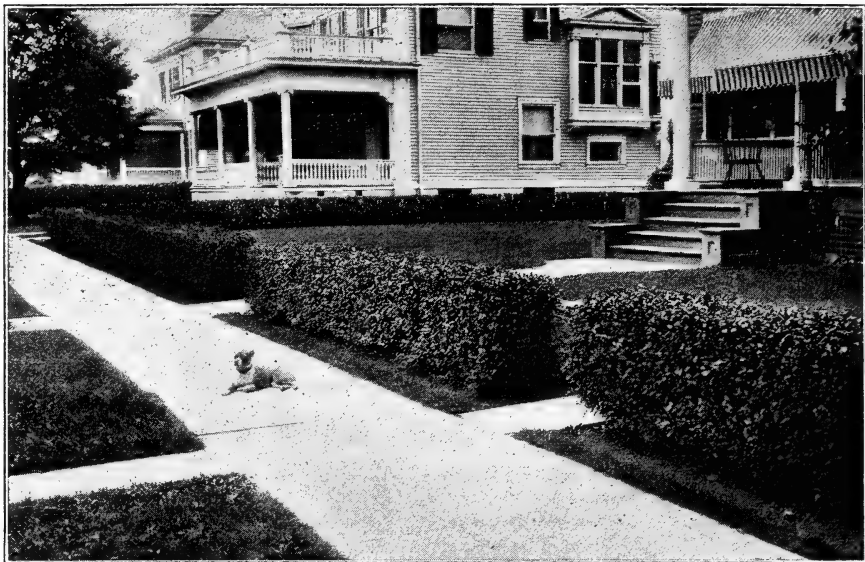
PRIVET (Ligustrum).

Chinese Privet (L. Ibota)—A valuable shrub, native of China and Japan. Flowers, large, white, very fragrant, produced in great profusion; leaves long and shining; one of the hardiest of the Privets and distinct.

California (L. ovalifolium)—Of great value as a hedge, and of such positive beauty as to be attractive when grouped with other shrubs. When planted singly it forms a very compact, dense, upright shrub, of medium size. The leaves are so glossy as to have the appearance of having been freshly varnished. The foliage hangs on until late in the winter, making it nearly evergreen.

RHODOTYPUS (White Keria).

Kerroides—A choice and rare Japanese shrub. It is a slender-branched bush, with very pretty, deeply veined leaves,



HEDGES OF CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

and pure white flowers, borne at intervals all summer.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum*).

Common (*Sterilis*)—The well-known sort, and a general favorite on account of its large clusters of white flowers in June.

High, or Bush Cranberry (*Opulus*)—Red berries resembling cranberries.

***Dentatum* (Arrow-Wood)**—Glossy, handsome leaves, white flowers, and fine, steel-blue berries in fall.

***Japan* (*Plicatum*)**—A beautiful species from Japan, surpassing the Common Snowball in many respects, as its habit is much better; foliage handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate.

***Tomentosum* (Single Japan Snowball)**—Foliage resembles the Japan Snowball; flowers white, in flat racemes and in great profusion.

STEPHANANDRA.

Flexuosa—A handsome, graceful shrub with spreading, drooping branches and elegant foliage. Bears pure white flowers in June. In Autumn the foliage takes on handsome purplish coloring.

STRAWBERRY OR SPINDLE TREE (*Euonymus*).

A showy shrub. Its chief beauty consists in its red berries, hanging in graceful

clusters from the end of the branches until midwinter.

SYRINGA OR MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus*).

Garland (*Ph. Coronarius*)—A. well known hardy shrub. White, fragrant flowers. Blooms in June. Makes a large shrub.

Golden-Leaved (*Ph. Foliis aureis*)—A small shrub of striking beauty. The foliage is golden yellow, and retains its lovely color through the entire season. White flowers. Blooms in June. Very hardy.

Large-Flowered (*Grandiflorus*)—A desirable sort.

SPIREA.

Anthony Waterer—A new dwarf compact-growing shrub. Blossoms in broad flat heads of beautiful deep red color. A perpetual bloomer.

Aurea—The leaves are bordered with golden yellow, particularly in June, when the branches are covered with small double white flowers.

Billardi—Blossoms nearly all summer; rose colored; fine; showy.

Callosa—Desirable because it blooms nearly all summer. The flowers are rose-colored, borne in panicles. A very free grower.



Douglass (*S. Douglasii*)—Spikes of rose colored flowers in July and August.

Golden-Leaved (*opulifolia aurea*)—Variety with golden yellow foliage, and tinted flowers in June. Strong grower.

Reevesi—Narrow, pointed leaves. The flowers are white, quite large, and borne in clusters, entirely covering the whole plant. Blooms in June.

Thunbergs' (*Thunbergii*)—A Japanese species of small size, with narrow linear leaves and small white flowers; one of the best.

Van Houttei—The finest of all *Spiræas*, a most charming and beautiful shrub; having pure white flowers in clusters. Extraordinarily profuse in bloom, and the plant is a vigorous grower and very hardy.

SUMAC (*Rhus*).

Copallina (*Shining Sumach*)—Foliage a lustrous green in Summer, changing to a rich crimson in the Autumn. Greenish yellow flowers in August.

Fern-Leaved (*Laciniata*)—A hardy plant with beautiful fern-like leaves, milky white on under side, changing to a brilliant scarlet in autumn.



GARLAND SYRINGA (Page 2)

Staghorn (*R. typhina*)—A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn.

SYMPHORICARPUS. (St. Peter's Wort or Waxberry).

Racemosus (*Snowberry*)—A well known shrub with small, pink flowers and large, white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter.

Vulgaris—Red-fruited or Indian currant. A shrub of very pretty habit. Foliage, flowers and fruit small; fruit purple and hangs all winter.

TAMARIX

Of great value for planting by the seaside.

African (*Africana*)—Thrives in any soil. The foliage is handsome. The flowers are small, borne in spikes in May. Its habits are upright.

Chinensis—A vigorous upright grower, delicate light green foliage, flowers rose colored, in September.

WEIGELA (*Diervilla*).

Of Japanese origin, producing in June and July superb large trumpet-shaped flowers, of various colors, from the purest white to the richest red; very ornamental in the fall.

Candida (white)—It is of vigorous habit, an erect grower becoming in time a large-sized shrub; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June; plants continue to bloom during summer.

Rosea—The best known sort. From China. Rose-colored, trumpet-shaped flowers. Blooms in June. 4 to 6 feet.

Variegated-Leaved (*Foliis variegatis*)—Leaves bordered with yellowish white, making the bush very conspicuous the entire season. Pink flowers blooming in June. A very desirable bush.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING SHRUBS.

Ornamentals of this class are so hardy, so easily grown, and so beautiful, that they deserve great attention.

AKEBIA.

Canadensis Quinata—A singular Japanese climbing shrub, with fine foliage, purple flowers and ornamental fruit.

AMPELOPSIS.

American Ivy, or **Virginia Creeper** (*A. quinquefolia*)—Also called Woodbine. A very rapid grower, having beautiful, dark green foliage; assumes rich crimson hues in autumn.



Veitchii, or **Boston Ivy**—Leaves a little smaller and more ivy like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other, they form a dense sheet of green. The plant requires a little protection the first winter until it is established, but after that it may be safely left to care for itself. It grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity. The foliage changes to crimson scarlet in autumn.

ARISTOLOCHIA (Dutchman's Pipe).

Sipho—A rapid growing vine, with magnificent foliage, ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers.

BIGNONIA, OR TRUMPET FLOWER.

Radicans—A vigorous and hardy climber, with clusters of scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers in August.

Grandiflora (New)—Leaves thick and shining, and immense blossoms of gorgeous crimson and yellow.

CELASTRUS.

Scandens (Bitter Sweet)—One of our native climbing plants of rapid growth, with attractive light green foliage and yellow flowers during June, which are followed in the Autumn with bright orange fruit.



CLEMATIS AND AMPELOPSIS.

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE

(*Lycium Sinensis*).

A vigorous climber, covered with bright purple, star-shaped flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries. Flowers and fruit continue forming throughout summer. Of the easiest culture, thrives everywhere and in any soil.

CLEMATIS.

The finer varieties of clematis are today the most showy and effective of all the hardy flowering climbing vines known, so far as richness of color and elegance of form of the flower is concerned. They are peculiarly adapted for covering pillars, trellises, walls, fences, rocks, etc., their exceedingly rapid growth rendering them especially valuable for hiding from view any unsightly object. They are equally efficient when used as a bedding plant, covering a bed very quickly if pegged down occasionally.

C. Coccinea—A bell-shape heavy petaloid flower, borne in profusion for a long season, color bright scarlet.

Duchess of Edinburgh—The best of the double pure whites. Deliciously scented.

Crispa—Flowers blue, with center of petals an opaque white; fragrant.

C. Henryi—Fine bloomer; flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight sepals. June to October.

C. Jackmanni—One of the most popular varieties. It is a strong grower and produces a mass of intense violet purple flowers from June to October.

C. Madame Edward Andre—Flowers large, of a beautiful bright velvety red, very free flowering and continuous bloomer.

C. Paniculata—From Japan. A luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer, with fine foliage. Flowers of medium size and fragrant, produced in the greatest profusion in late summer.

C. Ramona—A strong, rampant grower, and very hardy. It is a free and perpetual blooming variety; the color of the flower is a deep sky-blue, and larger than any variety.

C. Virginiana—American white. A remarkably rapid climbing plant growing to the height of 20 feet and producing a profusion of flowers in August.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*).

L. Canadian—A robust, rapid grower, with glaucous leaves and yellow flowers.



OF NURSERY STOCK



Chinese Twining (L. Japonica)—A well-known vine holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September and is very sweet.

Hall's New Japan (Halleana)—An almost evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; very fragrant and a vigorous grower. Covered with flowers through July to December.

Golden-Leaved (Aurea Reticulata)—Moderately strong grower, with leaves veined and spotted with bright golden yellow.

Monthly Fragrant (Belgica)—Flowers red and pale yellow; sweet scented; blooms through the summer.

Scarlet Trumpet Monthly (Semper-virens)—Flowers deep red, trumpet-shaped flowers all Summer.

IVY (Hedera).

The evergreen Ivies often suffer in winter if exposed to the sun, and should therefore, be planted on the north side of the wall or building.

H. canariensis or **hibernica** (Irish ivy)—The well known sort used in covering the north side of buildings, leaves deep green.

English (H. Helix)—A well-known old and popular sort.

PASSIFLORA.

Incarnata (Passion flower)—A perennial dying to the ground in Winter and reappearing in Spring. Not hardy in the north.

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA

(Kudzu Vine).

Kudzu Vine—The most rapid growing vine in cultivation. Its foliage is large and furnishes dense shade; it bears small racemes of rosy purple, pea shaped blossoms towards the close of August.

TRUMPET VINE (Radicans).

A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

WISTARIA.

Chinese Purple (W. sinensis)—One of the most elegant of climbing vines and a rapid grower. Bears long clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June, and also in September. Extremely hardy.

Chinese White (W. var. c. alba)—Habit of growth similar to Chinese Purple, but the flowers are somewhat smaller and pure white. Blooms in June and September.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Evergreens must be handled with care; the roots should not be allowed to dry out. Plants for hedges should be placed about twelve inches apart, more space being allowed for larger plants. California Privet, Honey Locust and Osage Orange are generally planted in double rows about nine inches apart. Other deciduous shrubs for hedges should be planted about twelve inches apart.

We recommend Evergreens like the *American* and *Siberian Arbor Vitæ*, *Norway Spruce*, *Austrian* and *Scotch Pines*, and many of the Deciduous and Evergreen shrubs, such as the *California Privet*, *Berberis Thunbergii*, *Rosa Rugosa*, *Japan Quince*, *Tamarix*, *Deutzias*, *Spiræas*, *Mahonia*, etc., and for defensive hedges, the *Buckthorn*, *Honey Locust* and *Osage Orange*.

EVERGREEN HEDGE PLANTS.

Arbor Vitæ, American	Pine, Austrian
“ “ Siberian	“ Scotch
Mahonia aquifolia	Tree Box, in
Norway Spruce	variety
	Dwarf Box

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS.

Berberis Thunbergii	Rosa rugosa
Buckthorn	Spiræas
Honey Locust	Tamarix
Japan Quince	Thorn, coccinea
Osage Orange	“ crus galli
Privet, California	



ROSES.

Roses succeed best in a deep, rich, clay loam soil. In making a rose bed, prepare the soil as follows: If in the lawn, and the ground is sodded over, remove the sod, if the ground is a stiff clay, to the depth of four inches, spade up the ground to the depth of 15 inches thoroughly, then prepare a compost as follows: Two parts of leaf mold, one part sandy soil, or leached ashes, one part good, well-rotted cow manure. Mix these thoroughly together and place six inches deep of this mixture on top of the bed. Spade it in thoroughly, mixing into the ground. If the ground is sandy use the same amount of clay loam and cow manure. If it is a clay loam use leaf mold two parts, and cow manure one part, and proceed the same as above; if it is a muck and the ground is well drained, use a liberal amount of well-rotted cow or horse manure. The manure must be well rotted and mixed thoroughly through the soil.

How to Plant—Place new stock in soft water twenty-four hours before setting; prune off all the broken roots. Plant $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. If set in rose beds 2 feet; in hedge, if set two rows side by side, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. When setting be careful to straighten out the roots and press the dirt well around them with foot or hands. Set them as deep as they grow in the nursery. You can tell by the dark earth-line on the rose stalk. Budded roses should be set with the bud 4 inches under the ground. After setting, cut the tops off the weak plants 6 inches from the ground, and the strong plants 8 inches, either fall or spring setting. If it is in the spring cover the top of the bed $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep with good rotted manure. If it is a fall set, after cutting the tops off, hoe the dirt up around the stalk three or four inches, and before cold weather sets in, or about the time, hoe the dirt around them clear up to the top, and press around the plants, then cover three or four inches deep with good horse manure from the stable, which should have plenty of straw in it; leave this on all winter. When spring comes in March or April, owing to the earliness of the spring, remove all the manure and level up your bed; put two inches of this manure on top of your rose bed, shaking out all the straw; dig this into the ground with manure fork.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Alfred Colomb—Bright carmine red; clear color, large, deeply built form; exceedingly fine.

American Beauty—The flowers are a deep crimson color, of very large size, and the most fragrant of its class. It is a continuous bloomer. Should be protected in winter.

Anne de Diesbach—Brilliant, crimson, sometimes shaded with bright maroon. A superb garden sort; fragrant; one of the hardiest and best.

Baronne de Bonstetten—Rich, dark red, passing to velvety maroon, highly fragrant. Very double.

Baroness Rothschild—Light pink, cupped form, very symmetrical, without fragrance, very beautiful. A moderate grower only.

Charles Lefebvre—Reddish crimson, velvety and rich; large and full. A splendid rose.

Coquette des Alpes—Stronger in growth and larger in flower than any of the other Hybrid Noisettes. The blooms are of medium size, white slightly tinted with rose on the edges of the petals.

Captain Hayward—Bright crimson carmine, an entirely distinct shade of color. Flowers of perfect form, and very sweet.

Clio—The flower is perfection in form, with fine broad petals; color delicately satiny blush, with a light shading of rosy-pink at the center.

Countess of Oxford—Bright carmine red; very large; fine form.

Duke of Edinburgh—Very bright vermillion; large and full.

Eugenie Verdiere—Beautiful silvery pink, tinged with fawn; large, full, finely formed; exquisite buds.

Fisher Holmes—Deep, glowing crimson; large, moderately full, and of fine imbricated form. A superb rose.

Francois Levet—Cherry red; medium size, well-formed; very free bloomer.

Frau Karl Druschki—This new hardy Rose is of German origin, and has won many prizes and made many friends. It is unquestionably the ideal hardy white rose. Its flowers, which are very large, are perfect in form and snow-white in color, with large shell-shaped petals, forming a beautiful flower.



OF NURSERY STOCK



Francois Michelin—Brilliant carmine; shaded with crimson; very large, full and of fine globular form; very fragrant and a free bloomer, late in June and July.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKEI.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson, large and very fine, one of the handsomest and most showy roses of this color. Beautiful in the bud; semi-double when full blown. Of fine free growth; a universal favorite.

Gloire Lyonnaise—White, tinted yellow; large, moderately full, resembles a Tea Rose in form and fragrance.



CLOTHILDE SOUPERT.

Gloire de Margottin—Brilliant scarlet; large, semi-double, globular, of good shape; fragrant. The brightest Rose yet raised.

Harrison's Yellow (Austrian)—Bright yellow.

Hugh Dickson (New)—Intense brilliant crimson shaded scarlet, with large, smooth petals, slightly cupped. Vigorous growth.

John Hopper—Rose, with rosy crimson center; splendid form. Standard sort.

Jules Margottin—Light, brilliant crimson; large, full and beautiful.

Lady Helen Stewart—Bright crimson scarlet; large, full and of perfect form, produced on long, stiff stems, highly perfumed.



ANNE DIESBACH.

La France—Delicate silvery rose; very large and full; an almost constant bloomer; a moderate grower; semi-hardy.

Louis Van Houtte—Beautiful maroon; medium size; full, of fine shape; deliciously perfumed.

Madam Caroline Testout—Silvery rose, flowers large, double.

Mabel Morrison—White, sometimes tinged with blush; in the Autumn the edges of the petals are often pink.

Madame Gabriel Luizet—A magnificent pink rose; very large, and possesses a



MADAM GABRIEL LUIZET.

pleasing fragrance. Known as Hardy LaFrance which it resembles.

Madame Plantier (Hybrid China)—Pure white, above medium size. One of the best white roses for hedges and for massing in groups.

Magna Charta—Bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large, full and fragrant, with magnificent foliage. A free bloomer.

Marchioness of Londonderry—A new white rose. Flowers of great size, perfectly formed on stout stems. Color ivory white; free blooming; perfumed.

Margaret Dickson—Of magnificent form; white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell shaped, and of great substance; fragrant, a fine variety; foliage very large, dark green.

Marchioness of Lorne—Large, full, cupped shape; buds long and handsome, rich rose color, shaded with vivid carmine.

Marshall P. Wilder—Cherry carmine; continues in bloom long after other varieties are out of flower; the finest H. P. rose yet produced.

Mrs. John Laing—Soft pink; large and of fine form, produced on strong stems; exceedingly fragrant; one of the most valuable varieties for forcing, and flowers continuously in the open ground. The most beautiful rose of recent introduction.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color; good foliage; by far the largest variety in cultivation.

Persian Yellow (Austrian)—Deep golden yellow; double and fine.

Pierre Notting—Deep velvety crimson. A beautiful globular-shaped flower, distinct and fine.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep velvety crimson, large, moderately full. A splendid rose.

Soleil D'Or (Golden Sun)—The flowers are large, full and globular, fragrant; buds conical shaped; color superb, varying from gold and orange-yellow to reddish-gold, shaded with nasturtium red.

Ulrich Brunner—Brilliant cherry red, a very effective color; flowers of fine form and finish, carried well upon the plant; petals of great substance; plant vigorous, hardy and resists mildew. One of the best varieties for forcing and open air culture.

Vick's Caprice—A strong-growing variety, with petals beautifully striped pink and white; a decided novelty.

Victor Verdier—Clear rose, globular, fine form and free bloomer, superb.

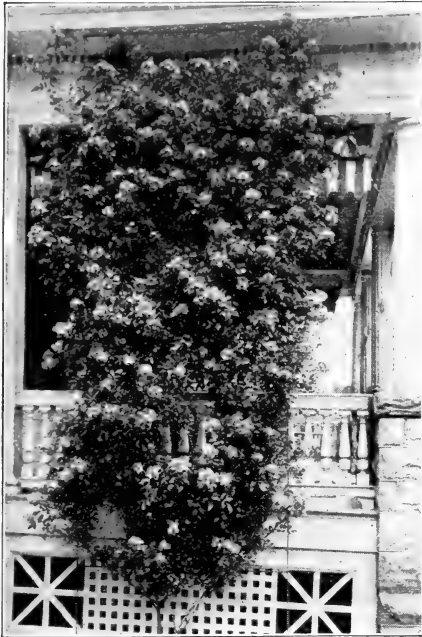


CLIMBING ROSES.

These are all hardy, vigorous growers, and bloom freely in June.

Baltimore Belle—Fine white with blush center; very full and double.

Climbing Clothilde Soupert—A strong growing, climbing sport of Clothilde Soupert.



CRIMSON RAMBLER.

Crimson Rambler—As a climbing or running rose it has no equal. The foliage is rich, dark green, the growth rapid and diverse, but its great beauty is when the plant is covered with a profusion of the brightest crimson partly doubled flowers which remain on a long time.

Dawson—A vigorous hardy plant with a tendency to climb high. Flowers are clustered, quite full, of a deep pink color and very fragrant.

Dorothy Perkins—A splendid new, shell-pink Climbing Rose. The flowers are borne in clusters of 30 or 40 and sometimes even 50 to 60. The flowers are large, very double, sweetly scented and of a beautiful shell pink. Hardy.

Hiawatha—A new rambling variety of great beauty, bearing large trusses of single deep crimson flowers, shading to almost white in the center, with rich

golden yellow anthers. A vigorous grower and a decided acquisition to this class.

Lady Gay—The flowers are of a delicate cherry-pink color, which fade to a soft white. The effect of a plant in full bloom, with the combination of the soft white flowers, the cherry-pink buds, and the deep green foliage, is indeed most charming.

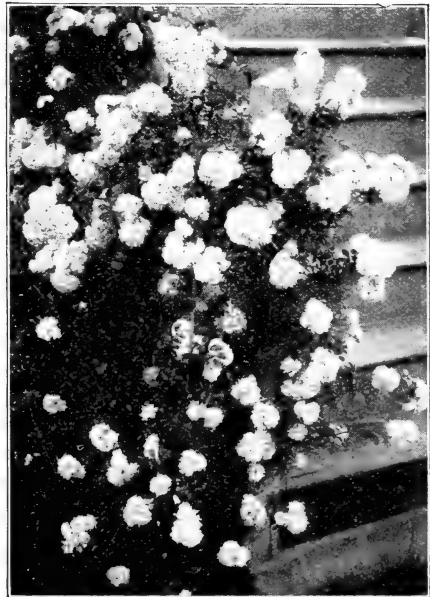
Philadelphia Rambler—Improvement on the Crimson Rambler, flowers being larger, much more double and of a lighter crimson color.

Pink Rambler (Euphrosyne)—Possesses the same valuable features found in the White Rambler, with which it differs only in color of flower, which is a brilliant light carmine.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rose color; large, compact, and globular; a very profuse bloomer. One of the best.

Tausendschon, or Thousand Beauty—The flowers are the most delicate shade of pink ever seen in a Rose, might be described as a white delicately flushed pink changing to rosy-carmine. It gets its name from its many flowers and the variation in colorings.

White Rambler (Thalia)—Flowers are the size of a silver quarter, perfectly filled, very fragrant. Color pure white, sometimes tinged with blush. Blooms in clusters.



DOROTHY PERKINS.



Yellow Rambler (Aglaia)—A new climbing rose of the class and habit of the famous crimson rambler; flowers medium size, cup shape, nearly full, sweet scented; blooms in large clusters; color very light yellow.

Wedding Bells—The most floriferous Rose yet produced. The color is white with the upper part of the petals soft-pink.

MOSS ROSES.

Blanche Moreau—Pure white, large; form very perfect; flowers in clusters, heavily massed. A rampant grower.



CRESTED MOSS.

Crested Moss—Deep pink colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest. A fragrant, very beautiful Rose.

Pink, Moss—Free bloomer. Pale rose, very beautiful buds; a great favorite.

White Bath—Moderate bloomer. White sometimes tinged with flesh; attractive in bud and open flower. The best white moss.

Gracilis—Free bloomer. Deep pink buds, surrounded with delicate fringe-like moss. The most beautiful of all the moss roses.

EVER-BLOOMING TENDER ROSES.

Bridesmaid—Pink, rich color.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

American Beauty—A beautiful rose for forcing under glass. Not recommended for out-door culture.

Augustine Guinoiseau—Flowers white, slightly tinged with flesh. Sometimes called White La France.

Balduin (Helen Gould)—Bright glowing carmine; the bud is long and pointed; as sweet as a June rose.

Belle Siebrecht—The flowers are large, full and double; the buds are long and pointed. The color is a brilliant, rich, deep pink.

Captain Christy—Flesh color, deepening toward the center; medium size, full. Ill-shaped flowers are not uncommon, but when the flowers are perfect, there are none more admirable.

Duchess of Albany—A rich, deep, even pink tint; free blooming and fragrant.

Etoile de France—A new French variety; flowers full and double. In color it is a rich, velvety crimson, with vivid cerise-red center.

Gruss an Teplitz—One of the brightest colored Roses grown. Dark rich crimson, changing to bright scarlet, shading to velvety fiery red. Delightfully fragrant.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—A superb white Rose, faintly tinted with cream and lemon-yellow. Large, full and double; their fragrance is peculiarly rich and delightful.

Killarney—Its color is a sparkling, brilliant pink. The blooms are large, the buds long and pointed; a Rose of unusual excellence.



LA FRANCE.

La France—Delicate silvery rose, changing to silvery pink; very large; full, of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer.



✻ **Madame Caroline Testout**—Flowers large, very double; silvery rose; free bloomer.

✻ **Maman Cochet**—Color deep rose-pink, inner side of petals silvery-rose; borne on long, stiff stems; very double and exquisite when in bud.

✻ **Richmond**—A most valuable variety of brilliant crimson-scarlet. Very free-flowing.

White Maman Cochet—Identical with Maman Cochet, except in color; an ideal bedding variety.

Alba—The habit and foliage is similar to the above, but the flowers are pure white, single and as attractive in the bud as when open; quite fragrant.

Conradi Ferdinand Meyer—This variety is a strong, robust grower; with stout stems. The flower is clear silvery rose, very large and double; delightfully fragrant.

Mme. George Bruant—This is a very free-blooming, white variety; a strong grower and blooms continuously; flowers semi-double.

NEW DWARF BEDDING ROSES OR BABY RAMBLERS.

A type of Rose which is becoming very popular for bedding purposes. They form shapely, compact, bushy specimens, about 18 inches high, producing in great profusion from early in the season until severe frost, immense trusses of small flowers.

Crimson Baby Rambler (Mme. Norbert Levasseur)—Crimson flowers similar to the popular Climbing Crimson Rambler.

Pink Baby Rambler (Anchen Muller)—Brilliant, luminous pink; a shade that is always admired.

White Baby Rambler (Katherina Zeimet)—Pure white flowers, showing the yellow stamens very prettily, produced in large candelabra-shaped trusses.

WICHURIANA AND ITS HYBRIDS.

Rosa Wichuriana (Memorial Rose)—A beautiful creeping species. It grows very fast, and has small, dark, shining leaves that soon cover the ground thickly. The flowers are small, white, single and fragrant.

Evergreen Gem—Flowers yellow, buff in the bud, opening almost white, of good size, perfectly double; quite fragrant, produced singly on the stem.

Gardenia—The flowers are produced singly on fine stems, are large, and shaped like a Gardenia. In bud form they are bright yellow, but open a rich cream-color and exhale a delightful fragrance.



MARGARET DICKSON.

RUGOSA ROSES AND HYBRIDS.

For massing or hedge planting, the Rugosas cannot be excelled. The hybrids are attractive in the garden.

Rosa Rugosa—An upright shrub, attaining 5 to 6 feet in height. Foliage shining dark green, deeply plicated; flowers single, red, fragrant and produced freely from June to December; fruit bright crimson-scarlet.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

For Permanent Planting in Borders, Beds, Cemetery Lots, etc.

Perfectly hardy and do not have to be taken up in the fall and replaced in the spring. To meet the demand, we offer a choice selection of sorts which exhibit the greatest contrast of colors, profusion of bloom, diversity of height and periods of bloom, so that a succession from early summer until frost, with the most picturesque effects, may be obtained.

Achillea (Yarrow)—Flowers pure white, resembling pompon chrysanthemums.

Althea (Hollyhock)—We offer both double and single, in white, yellow, crimson and pink.

Amaryllis—Flowers in clusters on a stalk 18 to 24 inches high. Attractive colors.

Anemone—Nothing more beautiful. Colors white, rose and pink; single and semi-double.

Aquilegia (Columbine)—A grand flower, embracing a variety of beautiful colors.

Arundo (Reed Grass)—Foliage both plain and variegated.

Asters—Showy, hardy plants, profuse bloomers. White, blue and purple flowers.

Bleeding Heart—A fine border plant, with rose-colored heart-shaped flowers.

Campanula (Bell Flower, Canterbury Bells)—Hardy. Colors light and dark blue, white.

Carnations—We offer a choice assortment in many shades, all beautifully fringed and fragrant.

Convallaria (Lily of the Valley)—A charming early spring flower, delightfully fragrant.

Coreopsis Lanceolata—Large, yellow, daisy-shaped flowers on long stems.

Desmodium (Sweet Pea Shrub)—Very showy and beautiful shrub. White, red and violet.

Delphinium (Larkspur)—Bold attractive plants, with long flower spikes of pleasing colors.

Digitalis (Foxglove)—Showy spikes of bloom, varying white to purple. Fine effect in border.

Doricum (Dogbane)—One of the earliest flowering plants, with bright golden-yellow flowers.

Eulalias—Ornamental grasses that for the decoration of lawn or border have few equals.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)—Very brilliant; blooms from early summer until frost.

Geranium (Crane's Bill)—Of great value in the garden. Colors range from pink to purple.

Helianthus (Perennial Sunflower)—Large, showy, bright yellow, free blooming perennials.

Hemerocallis (Day Lily)—Large, lily-shaped, sweet-scented yellow flowers; early summer.

Hibiscus (Mallow)—Magnificent plants, with immense showy white or rose-colored blossoms.

Hypericum Moserianum (St. John's Wort)—Orange yellow petals with red stamens.

Iberis (Candytuft)—First of spring flowers; dark evergreen foliage. Pure white flowers.

Iris, German (Fleur de Lis)—The national flower of France. In beauty the flowers rival the finest orchids, colors running through the richest dyes and every imaginable shade.

Iris, Kaempferi (Japanese)—Finest of the Iris family. Flowers 6 to 8 inches in diameter, and of the most beautiful shades and colors. Should be plentifully supplied with water.

Lathyrus (Perennial Pea)—Colors white, red and pink. Fine for trellises or to scramble over rocks, etc.

Lilies—We have a choice collection that will thrive in any dry, rich soil where water will not stand in winter, and may be planted in the fall or spring same as the other hardy plants here listed. Colors from pure white to deepest scarlet. Named sorts furnished if desired.

Lychnis—Nothing in hardy plants gives a finer display of scarlet flowers. Fine for cutting.

Myosotis (Forget-me-not)—Small plants, with clusters of delicate blue flowers.

Paeonies—Fine hardy plants, rivaling the rose in perfection of bloom and coloring, and requiring little care, as they thrive and do well in any soil. Colors range from pure white to deep crimson.

Paeonia, Fringe-leaved (Tenuifolia)—Beautiful, foliage in thread-like filaments; flowers, very double, of dark satiny crimson color. Rare and exquisitely lovely.

Papaver Nudicaule (Iceland Poppy)—Cup-shaped flowers in pure white, yellow and orange.

Papaver Orientale (Oriental Poppy)—Very large and brilliant deep red flowers. One of the best.

Phlox (Hardy)—Very fine; perfectly hardy; beautiful plants. Purple, lilac, pink and white.

Pinks—Valuable dwarf hardy. Colors white, reddish purple and variegated.

Platycodon (Chinese Bell Flower)—Blossoms from July until October. White or blue.

Potentilla (Cinquefoil)—Brilliant colors varying from richest shades of yellow to deepest crimson.

Pyrethrum (Feverfew)—Pure white with bright yellow centers. Valuable for cut flowers.

Ranunculus (Buttercup)—Unrivalled for lovely form and bright colors and variegations.

Rudbeckia, Golden Glow Flower (Summer Chrysanthemum)—A glorious, hardy flowering plant, producing an immense show of golden-yellow flowers in July. Grows 6 to 8 feet high.

Spirea, Blue (Caryopteris Mastocanthus)—Rich sky-blue flowers from midsummer until frost.

Spirea Japonica—Extensively used for cut flowers. Flowers creamy white.

Spirea Palmata (Crimson Meadow Sweet)—Flowers crimson-purple.

Tritoma Uvaria (Flame Flower)—Producing tall spikes of bright orange—red flowers.

Vinca (Myrtle)—Of creeping habit, evergreen foliage and bright flowers of blue or white.

Viola (Violets)—The hardy forms of this dwarf and fragrant species are easily grown in the border, and ought to be more generally cultivated. Flowers white, blue and purple, double and single.

EXTRA SPECIAL

New Fruits Worthy General Cultivation

Frank's Prolific Currant (Copyrighted)—Finest new currant ever produced; large and more productive than Fay's.

Superlative Raspberry—Produces double the amount of berries per acre of any of the old red varieties; very solid and excellent shipper; high quality and a money-maker.

Plum Farmer Raspberry—Largest and most productive and finest quality black-cap in existence, specimens measuring over one inch in diameter; a great money maker.

Himalaya Berry—Hardest and most productive berry in existence, giving universal satisfaction; a great money maker.

Blowers Blackberry—Extraordinary productive; large, handsome, jet black; the best.

Uncle Seth Strawberry (Copyrighted)—This season commanded the top market prices; sought after by discriminating buyers; large, fine quality; very productive; excellent shipper.

Oregon Everbearing Strawberry—This was a revelation to us; we never saw a finer fruit; large, uniform size; excellent quality.

We grow large quantities of fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits, roses, shrubs, etc., that are not listed in this catalogue. We can supply you from our nurseries with anything that is worth growing.

Walkerville, Mich., May 22, 1911
PENN. NURSERY CO.,

Dear Sirs:—That bill of trees was received the 6th day of May and they are certainly very fine goods. All I am kicking about is that I didn't get a bigger order. Now if you have an agent in this county this year, instruct him to call and see me; if not, please send me a catalogue and we can deal direct.

Yours truly,

W. P. HARDING.

Union City Pa., April 28, 1911

PENNA. NURSERY CO.,
Girard, Pa.

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find P. O. Money Order for which please credit our account. The strawberry plants arrived in good condition and we are well pleased with the strong healthy looking plants.

Very truly yours,

LAWRENCE B. HALL



TRANSPLANTING TREES AND SHRUBS.



TREES AS THEY ARE RECEIVED FROM THE NURSERY.

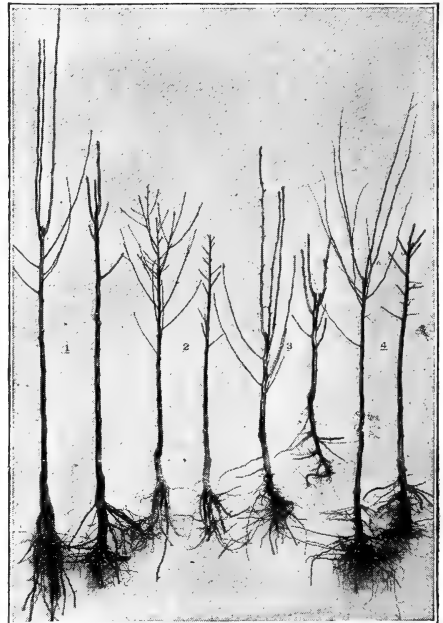
Preparing the Trees.—In removing the tree in the nursery row, no matter how carefully the work is done a portion of the roots are broken and the balance that existed in the tree is destroyed. To make up for this, remove the broken or mutilated portions so as to leave the ends round and smooth. Never plant a tree exactly as it is received from the nursery until it has been thoroughly examined and the necessary pruning done. Proper pruning is determined by the size, form and condition of the tree.

Standard Orchard Trees.—These trees when they leave the nursery vary from five to seven feet in height. The branches that form the head should be cut back to within three or four buds of the base. Prune the roots also as directed above. With older trees, of extra size, shorten all the previous year's growth to within three or four buds of their base; also cut away the unnecessary branches if they are numerous.

Dwarf Trees.—Trees of two or three years' growth and having a number of side branches should be pruned with an eye to the growth and the form desired. Cut the branches into the form of a pyramid by shortening the lower ones about one-half, those in the middle still shorter and the uppermost ones to within three or four buds of their base. The leader should be cut back about one-half. Closer pruning is needed on trees that have been dried or injured by exposure.

Yearling Trees Intended for Pyramids.—Cut away the smallest side branches if there are any, keeping the strongest and best placed. Those having no side branches should be cut back far enough to assure the production of branches within a foot of the ground. A strong yearling about four to six feet in height may be cut back about half, weaker ones more than that. Cut too low rather than not low enough.

Preparing the Soil.—Fruit trees flourish best in a naturally dry soil; too much moisture retards growth. Plow at least twice, following the common plow



PAIRS OF TREES SHOWING THEM AS RECEIVED FROM THE NURSERY AND AFTER BEING PRUNED FOR PLANTING. 1 KIEFFER PEAR; 2 PEACH; 3 DWARF DUCHESS, 4 QUINCE.



the second time with the subsoil plow. Fresh lands will not need manure or fertilizers but lands exhausted through constant cropping should be fertilized either by turning under clover or well decomposed manure or compost. Land that is in good condition for wheat, corn or potatoes will be well adapted to fruit trees.

Planting.—Dig the hole larger than is necessary to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface soil and subsoil separate. Have the tree held in an upright position while the earth is shovelled in, the best soil being sifted in among the roots. Make sure that all the roots come in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, pour in water to wash the soil around the roots; then fill up the remainder and tread down gently with the foot. It is only necessary to use water in dry weather.

Don't plant too deep; the trees should stand about the way they did in the nursery. Trees on dwarf stock should be planted so that all the stock is below the ground, only the graft appearing above the surface.

Staking.—Extra tall trees or those much exposed to the wind should be supported by a stake. Take care that no chafing of the tender bark occurs.

Mulching.—After the tree is set, cover the ground within a radius of two to three feet with five or six inches of manure or litter. This mulching is necessary in dry ground and is good practice in spring and fall planting.

Pruning.—All fruit trees require more or less pruning from year to year. While the tree is young the head should be formed, and unnecessary branches taken out. The best time to prune is late in the winter or in early spring, when no more severe weather is anticipated.

Carrying Stock through the Winter.—The practice of procuring supplies of trees in the fall is becoming more and more general. It is a more favorable time than spring, because the stock has just entered into dormant condition. Even when fall planting is not desirable by reason of severity of the climate, the stock may be procured in the fall, and thus be on hand ready for the opportune moment in the spring.

To insure success you have only to get the trees before freezing weather, and bury them in the following manner: Choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, with no grass near it to invite mice. Dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots in position, place another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench; then finish by throwing up more soil until the tips of the trees are nearly or quite covered. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. The exposed tops should then be covered with pine boughs, which insures them against any possibility of injury. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. Too much care in doing this cannot be insisted upon, as every root which is not in close contact with the soil is sure to be killed. In the spring the trees will be on hand for transplanting at the earliest moment possible to do the work.

Care of Stock Injured by Frost or Long Exposure.—Place the unopened packages in a cellar or any cool place that is free from frost. Leave them there until the stock is thawed out. It can then be unpacked and planted or "heeled in."

If dried out from long exposure, bury in the ground, or soak in water from 12 to 24 hours. Prune such stock more closely than ordinarily.

SPRAYING.

Once a plant is attacked by disease it cannot be cured in the same sense that an animal can be. Spraying aims not to cure diseased plants but to protect them from two classes of enemies, insects and fungus (fungi, plural). The purpose of spraying is then to render plants immune against the insects or fungi to be feared. The spray mixture must be injurious to the enemies it is designed to forestall.

There are three main considerations in spraying: An effective spraying machine, one adapted to the character of the work; a mixture that will defeat the enemy; and a knowledge of the proper time to spray. The first can be secured through the manufacturers whose advertisements appear in fruit-growing magazines, the other two are explained in detail in the following paragraphs.

The principle underlying spraying is to cover the foliage or wood of plants with a medium in which the fungus will not grow, in the case of the plant parasite, or one which will poison the leaf-eating insect or kill the sucking insect by destroying its



GENERAL CATALOGUE



body. Both diseases and destructive insects work rapidly and a delay of a few days may make the remedy ineffective. Of all factors making for success in spraying promptness is the most important.

We advise careful attention to these five points: (1) Know the enemy you are attacking; (2) study the remedy, its principles—how it acts; (3) secure the proper appliance for using the remedy; (4) prepare the spray mixture carefully; (5) apply it thoroughly.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate

Copper Carbonate	5 ounces
Ammonia	2 quarts
Water	50 gallons
Prepare and keep in large bottles.	

Arsenite of Lead

Lead Arsenite	1 pound
Water	150 gallons

Arsenite of Lime

This is much cheaper than Paris Green and equally efficient. It will not burn the tenderest foliage.

Formula (for 800 gallons)

Arsenic, White	2 pounds
Sal Soda	8 pounds
Water	2 gallons

Boil all together for 15 minutes or as long as it takes the arsenic to dissolve. The result is a concentrated solution that can be diluted as needed. One pint together with 2 pounds of lime added to a barrel of water makes an insecticide as good as Paris Green.

Bordeaux Mixture (Standard formula):

Copper sulphate (Blue Vitriol)	4 pounds
Lime (fresh)	4 pounds
Water	50 gallons

Use about half of the water to dissolve the Copper sulphate. Do this by suspending the crystals near the surface in a bag of coarse material. Put the lime in another vessel, adding small amounts of water from time to time until the lime is thoroughly slaked. Then add the remainder of the fifty gallons (about 25 will have been used for the copper sulphate, 1 or 2 for slaking the lime; use the remainder—23 or 24 gallons—for diluting lime).

Have a large vessel capable of holding fifty gallons and into this pour at the same time, the lime solution and the copper sulphate solution. The spray tank or barrel may be used for this purpose. The best mixture is made by straining the solutions as they are poured. This can be done either with a coarse cloth or fine-meshed wire screen.

Copper Sulphate Solution

Copper sulphate	1 pound
Water	25 gallons

Since this is injurious to foliage it should only be used before the foliage appears. It acts as a general germicide and disinfectant.

Hellebore

White Hellebore, fresh	1 ounce
Water	3 gallons

Kerosene Emulsion

Hard Soap	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound
Water, boiling	1 gallon
Kerosene	2 gallons

First dissolve the soap in hot water, add the kerosene and stir or churn thoroughly until the mixture becomes white and creamy. Dilute this solution four times for San Jose; twenty times for Aphid.



Lime-Sulphur

The lime-sulphur solution seems destined to take the place of the Bordeaux mixture and many other copper sprays that have been in use a long time.

(For the best information about Lime-Sulphur send for Penn. Expt. Sta. Bulletin 92, July 1909; or their latest bulletin on the subject.)

Lime, fresh	15-20 pounds
Sulphur, flowers	15 pounds
Water	50 gallons

Place lime in an iron kettle over fire and slake with about 8-10 gallons of water. Add the sulphur and salt then thoroughly. Boil the mixture for ~~from forty to~~ sixty minutes and stir constantly. Do not add any more water than is needed to keep the mixture from sticking and burning. Strain the mixture and add enough hot water to make 50 gallons. ~~Always apply hot! After the mixture has been allowed to cool crystals form which can only be dissolved by heating.~~

Before using Lime-Sulphur we advise a thorough understanding of it. This can be obtained from the bulletins of numerous Experiment Stations and from fruit-growing magazines.

Paris Green Solution

Mix 1 pound of Paris Green in 200 gallons of water; stir well and keep well stirred while it is being applied.

Soluble Oils

These require only the addition of water before applying. Use only those recommended by good authority. They take the place of Lime-Sulphur and have not its disadvantages.

Tobacco Solutions

These can be prepared by boiling tobacco stems in water, two gallons to each pound of stems. Good for sucking insects.

Commercial solutions can be obtained. Use according to directions accompanying them.

Grafting Wax

A good grafting wax is made as follows: Resin, 4 parts; Bees' Wax, 2 parts; Tallow, 1 part. All by weight. This material should be carefully melted together, mixed, and when hot, poured into a pail of cold water. As soon as it is hard enough to handle, the lump should be pulled until it becomes light colored. In doing this the hands should be greased, care being taken not to use too much grease. When first taken from the water, the mixture will be a spongy mass. Unless the resin is thoroughly melted, the wax will be lumpy.

Government Publications.

Write the "Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C." for a list of the publications issued by the Government. The prices and directions for securing any of the publications listed are given therein.

College and Experiment Station Literature.

Write the Mailing Clerk or Extension Department of any agricultural college for their bulletin on the subject desired and it will be sent, if still in print. The same holds true of Experiment Stations which are often in connection with the colleges.

Table of Distances for Planting Trees.

Apples. Standard, 30 to 40 feet each way	Nectarines. 16 to 18 ft. each way.
Apples. Dwarf, 15 ft. each way.	Quinces. 12 ft. each way.
Pears. Standard, 20 to 25 ft. each way.	Currants. 3 to 4 ft. each way.
Pears. Dwarf, 15 ft. each way.	Gooseberries. 3 to 4 ft. each way.
Cherries. 18 to 20 ft. each way.	Raspberries—3 to 4 ft. each way.
Plums. 16 to 18 ft. each way.	Blackberries. 6 to 8 ft. each way.
Peaches. 16 to 18 ft. each way.	Strawberries. 1½ ft. to 3 ft. each way.
Apricots. 16 to 18 ft. each way.	Grapes. 8 to 10 ft. each way.

SPRAY CALENDAR

Prepared specially for this catalogue.

PLANT	INSECTS OR DISEASES	REMEDY	FIRST APPLICATION	SECOND APPLICATION	THIRD APPLICATION	REMARKS
APPLE	Blackspot Canker	Bordeaux, double strength	Immediately after leaves fall	Three weeks later		
	Bud Moth	Lime-Sulphur	Just as buds are swelling	Arsenate of lead twice as buds open, once after petals fall		
	Codling Moth and Scab	Paris Green, 1 lb. to 100 gallons of water.	Within one week after blossoms fall.	Week or ten days.	Two weeks later	A fourth application will pay. If bitter rot is present, a fifth application should be made
	Curculio. See Plum Flathead Borer	Arsenate of Lead	After blossoms fall	Repeat in ten days	10 days later	
APPLE	Flathead Borer	Dig out worms in fall and spring with knife. During growing season whitewash base of trunk or apply Carbon Bisulphide	When the leaves are off the tree	Kerosene emulsion is effective when insects appear. Repeat before the leaves curl if necessary. Cutting off twigs covered with eggs in winter usually suffices for young trees.	In the spring before the buds burst	San Jose scale cannot be destroyed in one treatment. If only a few trees of an orchard are effected, burn them off.
	Green Aphid	Lime-Sulphur	Early in November			
	San Jose Scale	Lime-Sulphur or soluble oils as recommended	When buds swell in spring	Arsenate of lead in summer when the worms appear		If Woolly Aphid is present on roots, dip stock in 1-15 solution of recommended prepared oil compound
	Twig Borer	Lime-Sulphur	Use when young first hatch in early spring	Repeat in ten days		prepared oil compound applied May to August or remove the soil and treat with finely ground tobacco placed around base of tree; use 2 to 5 lbs. to a tree.
CHERRY	Woolly Aphid	Soluble oils as recommended	When the insects appear and before they curl the leaves	Bordeaux when fruit has set		
	Oyster Shell and Scurfy Scale	Kerosene emulsion, 1 part to 12 parts water	Just before blossoms open	After the blossoms fall		
	Black Aphid	Kerosene emulsion or whale oil soap. Soluble oils as recommended	Just before blossoms open			
	Brown Rot	Bordeaux	Just before blossoms open			
CURRANT	Slug	Arsenate of lead. Paris Green or dust with lime, road dust or ashes. When the insects appear	Use when young first hatch in early spring	Repeat in ten days		
	Aphid	10 per cent. Kerosene emulsion	Early before leaves roll	Ten days later, Hellebore for worms; quassia and tobacco for Aphid. Repeat second time when necessary		
	Mildew	Potassium sulphide, 1 oz. to 2 gal. water	Just as buds burst	Repeat at intervals of 10 days till fruit is picked		
	Mildew and Rot	Bordeaux or dilute Lime-Sulphur	When buds first swell	Repeat in ten days		
GRAPE	Leaf, Curl and Rot	Lime-Sulphur	Just before the buds open	After blossoms fall		
	Mildew	Lime-Sulphur	Before buds burst.	Repeat in two weeks		
	Peach Tree Borer	Dig out worms in fall and spring with a knife. During growing season whitewash base of trunk.	When leaves are off tree			
	Blister Mite	Sulphur-Lime, 1 gallon to 10	When insects become cottony (May)	Add more soap than the formula calls for. Repeat 10 to 12 days later if necessary		
PEAR	Cottony Scale	Kerosene emulsion	While the last blossoms are falling. Use a vermorel nozzle. Do not drench the trees	Repeat in ten days		
	Scab	Lime-Sulphur, or Bordeaux, with Arsenate of Lead	Just before the blossoms open	10 days later recommended solution if Aphid is present		
	Blight and Curculio	Arsenate of lead, 1 1/2 lbs. to 50 gallons water	After blossoms fall	Repeat in ten days		
	Fungous Diseases	Bordeaux or Lime-Sulphur or Soluble Oils recommended	When leaves are opening. Cut out all rusted canes	Two weeks later (when not in flower) repeat second		
PLUM	RASPBERRY AND DEWBERRY					

*Same treatment for Peach. †Same treatment for Plum. ‡Same treatment for Pear. °Same treatment for Cherry.

If scale insects are present, use lime-sulphur or recommended compound
Dilute the mixture to half the strength given in formula (100 gallons of water instead of 50.)

Watch the plants closely in spring and begin spraying as soon as worms are discovered. Other current pests removed by cutting out and burning infested stems
Fourth application is needed. Use arsenate of lead if flea beetles are present or Best to add arsenate of lead for any biting insects

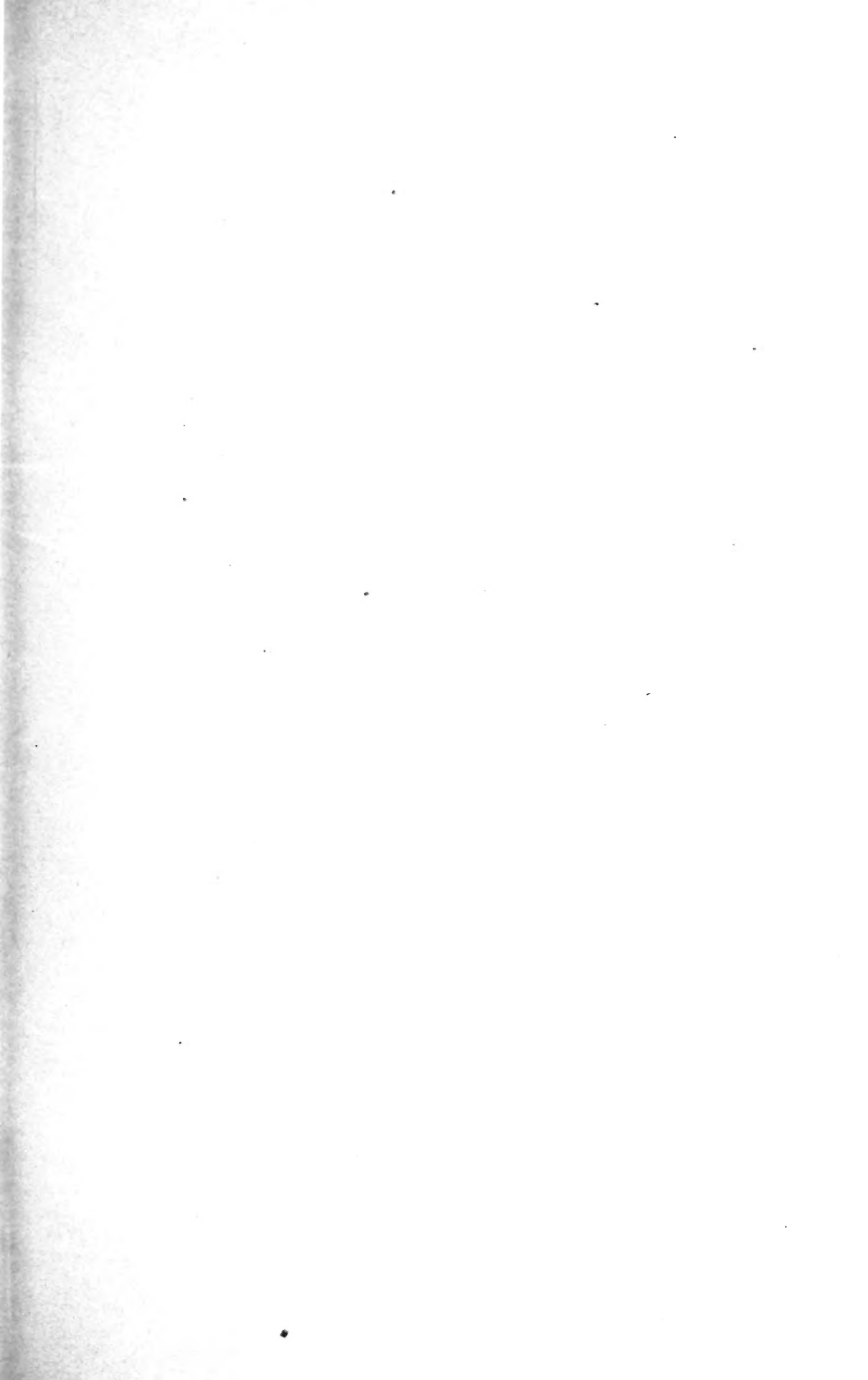
Number of Trees or Plants for an Acre of Ground, Set at Regular Distances Apart.

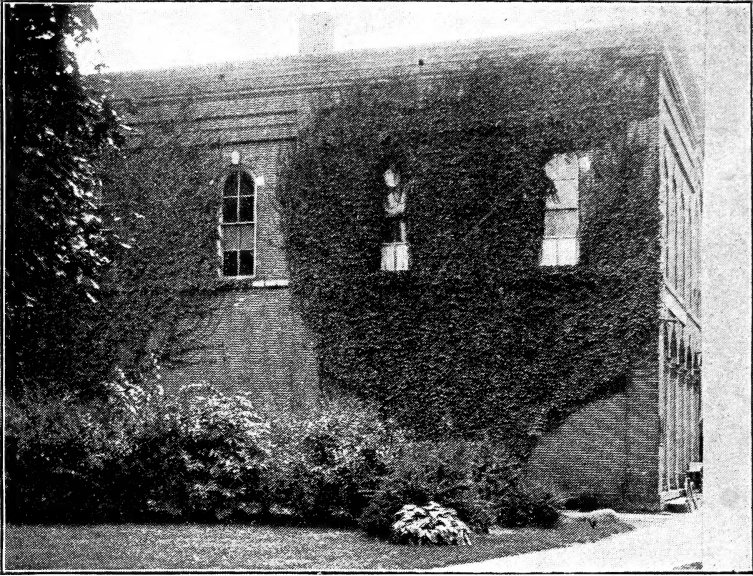
Distance Apart.	No. of Plants.	Distance Apart.	No. of Plants.
5 inches by 3 inches	696,960	5 feet by 5 feet	1,742
4 inches by 4 inches	392,040	5 ½ feet by 5 ½ feet	1,417
6 inches by 4 inches	174,240	6 feet by 6 feet	1,210
9 inches by 9 inches	77,440	7 feet by 7 feet	881
1 foot by 1 foot	43,560	8 feet by 8 feet	680
1 ½ feet by 1 ½ feet	15,370	10 feet by 10 feet	435
2 feet by 1 foot	21,780	12 feet by 12 feet	302
2 feet by 2 feet	10,860	13 feet by 13 feet	257
2 ½ feet by 2 ½ feet	6,920	14 feet by 14 feet	222
3 feet by 1 foot	14,520	15 feet by 15 feet	193
3 feet by 2 feet	7,260	16 feet by 16 feet	170
3 feet by 3 feet	4,840	17 feet by 17 feet	150
3 ½ feet by 3 ½ feet	3,555	18 feet by 18 feet	134
4 feet by 1 foot	10,899	19 feet by 19 feet	120
4 feet by 2 feet	5,445	25 feet by 25 feet	69
4 feet by 3 feet	3,630	30 feet by 30 feet	48
4 feet by 4 feet	2,722	33 feet by 33 feet	40
4 ½ feet by 4 ½ feet	2,151	40 feet by 40 feet	27
5 feet by 1 foot	8,712	50 feet by 50 feet	17
5 feet by 2 feet	4,356	60 feet by 60 feet	12
5 feet by 3 feet	2,904	65 feet by 66 feet	10
5 feet by 4 feet	2,178		

To estimate the number of plants required for an acre at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by this number and the quotient will be the number of plants required.

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